

1655.



MY BOOK
Francis P. Fretwell

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THE GIFT OF

Dr. Timothy Greenan

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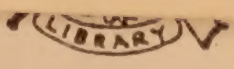
p. 31 Ray: correct. But omits to mention greyhound, may be rough or smooth.

Buffon: wrong translation. The dog Buffon says it resembles is the mastiff, which in Buffon's picture is a broken-coated dog.

Pennant: identification with Buffon's portrait of Dane correct, but Buffon's portrait of Dane not at all like most other people's. (see sketch in my book, p. 84) but more resembling the "Irish Greyhound" of various other naturalists -

p. 33 White "not a true deerhound colour" - Where not? who said so? He gives no authority for this. Landseer drew white ones now & then.

p. 34. Earl of Arundel's dog portrait by Barton. now in possession of Mr Montagu Scott. I have seen it. Like a sort of big foxhound.



THE GIFT OF

Dr. Timothy Greenan

These notes were made by the late Phyllis Gardiner
who wrote The Irish Wolfhound, Gundalga Press, Gundaalk,
1931. Her knowledge of hound history & archaeology
was probably unique.

J.D.

With notes
by Phyllis Gardner
inside front cover.

A/CD/i

Y. Fraser Darling

1932.

THE SCOTTISH DEERHOUND

“Call,” said Fingal, “call my dogs, the long-bounding sons of the chase. Call white-breasted Bran and the surly strength of Luath.”

OSSIAN.

The Scottish Deerhound

With Notes
On its Origin and Characteristics

BY

E. WESTON BELL, F.Z.S., F.S.A. (Scot.)



EDINBURGH: DAVID DOUGLAS, CASTLE STREET

MDCCCXCII

... my indebtedness to
the keepers of the different deer forests through-
out the country.

My special thanks are due to

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON ;
THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE ; CAPTAIN
GRAHAM ; G. W. HICKMAN, Esq. ; R. HOOD
WRIGHT, Esq. ; Mr D. B. GRAY, the artist, who
has taken the greatest possible care with the pre-
paration of the Etchings ; and to Mr WYCLIFFE
TAYLOR, to whom I am indebted for the Vignettes.



PREFACE.

I TAKE this opportunity of thanking the following ladies and gentlemen, who have so kindly aided me in this little work, by supplying me, when asked, with facts relating to their own kennels, &c. ; and at the same time I acknowledge my indebtedness to the keepers of the different deer forests throughout the country.

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TAYLOR, to whom I am indebted for the Vignettes.

I leave the work half reluctantly, as it has been to me—though at times entailing much labour—a great pleasure.

I send it forth as it is, with little pretension to being a “learned work,” and affording little scope for criticism, adverse or favourable ; and my labour will be amply repaid if it succeed in creating a fresh interest in one of our noblest breed of dogs—the Scottish Deerhound.

ROSSIE, FORGANDENNY, N.B.,
September 1892.

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I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE subjects discussed by Darwin—the origin of species, the relations of allied species to one another, variability, and natural selection—still require the most careful consideration of naturalists. We are, in fact, only on the threshold of the inquiry. The problems connected with the history and origin of dogs generally, and of the deerhound in particular, are not only complicated, but at the present time almost insoluble, owing to our want of knowledge on many points which require elucidation before definite and reliable conclusions can be obtained. Darwin's views have met with a severe—it may be only a temporary—check from the philosophical objections of Weissmann and others regarding the exact interpretation of “acquired characters,” and the want of sufficient evidence on the question of their inheritance.

If the term "acquired characters" were definitely understood, and a satisfactory reply obtained to the question of their inheritance, it might become possible to deny or affirm whether two allied species may or may not have been derived at some past time from a common source. At present the matter is one of speculation and conjecture. For example, with regard to dogs, the varieties are so numerous, the anatomical characters of the various breeds so slightly divergent, and their traces in history so ill-defined, and stretch back to such remote times, that the problem is extremely complex. While, however, our knowledge at present is anything but certain, it requires little imagination to entertain the idea that the breeds of the present day are all the descendants of fewer and simpler forms, especially when it appears that the characters of certain varieties (the pointer, bulldog, Newfoundland, &c.), have undergone a remarkable change within a comparatively recent period.

The origin of the canine race, and more especially that of *Canis familiaris*, is one of Nature's secrets, past finding out. All kinds of plausible

and half believable theories are propounded, and each has its followers.

The wolf theory, the jackal theory, the wolf-jackal theory have all had their day, long drawn out ; yet none are quite satisfactory ; and we believe with Darwin—doubtless one of our greatest naturalists, who devoted years of careful study to the subject—that the origin of our dogs is shrouded in mystery, and may never be clearly elucidated. I have pleasure in giving my readers the benefit of my gleanings from our various authorities on the subject.

Darwin thus writes :* “Some authors believe that all dogs have descended from the wolf, or from the jackal, or from unknown or extinct species. Others, again, believe—and this of late has been a favourite tenet—that they have descended from several species, extinct and recent, more or less commingled together ;” and he (Mr Darwin) adds, as with a sigh of regret, after long years of patient research : “ *We shall probably never be able to ascertain their origin with certainty.*”

* *Animals and Plants under Domestication*, Vol. I.

The following authors believe that all our dogs have descended from more than one pair :—Pallas, Ehrenberg, De Blainville, Colonel Hamilton Smith, W. C. Martin (*History of the Dog*, 1845), Dr Morton, Nott and Gliddon, Professor Low (America), the late Mr James Wilson of Edinburgh, and Professor Gervais.



Bran is howling at his feet :
Gloomy Luath is sad.

TEMORA I.

II.

THE SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF DOGS, FROM VARIOUS PAST AND PRESENT DAY AUTHORITIES.

The following authors believe that all our dogs have descended from more than one pair :—Pallas, Ehrenberg, De Blainville, Colonel Hamilton Smith, W. C. Martin (*History of the Dog*, 1845), Dr Morton, Nott and Gliddon, Professor Low (America), the late Mr James Wilson of Edinburgh, and Professor Gervais.



II.

THE SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF DOGS, FROM VARIOUS PAST AND PRESENT DAY AUTHORITIES.

THE main argument in favour of the several breeds of dogs being descendants of distinct wild stocks is their resemblance in various countries to distinct species still existing there. "It must, however, be admitted," Darwin goes on to say, "that the comparison between the wild and domesticated animal has been made but in few cases with sufficient exactness.

"From this resemblance of the half-domesticated dogs in several countries to the wild species still living there; from the facility with which they can often be crossed together; from even half-tamed animals being so much valued by savages; . . . it is highly probable that the domestic dogs of the world are descended from two well-defined species of wolf (namely, *C. lupus* and *C. latrans*);

and from two or three other doubtful species (namely, the European, Indian, and North African wolves); from at least one or two South American canine species; from several races or species of jackal; and perhaps from one or more extinct species.

“There is not much difference between the domestic dogs of the North American Indians and the wolves of that country, or between the Eastern pariah dogs and jackals, or between the dogs which have run wild in various countries and the several natural species of the family.

“There is strong evidence in favour of our domestic dogs having descended from several wild stocks.

“Notwithstanding the difficulties in regard to fertility, when we reflect on the inherent probability of man having domesticated throughout the world one single species alone of so widely distributed, so easily tamed, and so useful a group as the *Canidæ*; when we reflect on the close similarity both in external structure and habits between the domestic dogs of various countries, and the wild species still inhabit-

ing these same countries, *the balance of evidence is strongly in favour of the multiple origin of our dogs.*"

Darwin then goes on to show that the intercrossing of the several aboriginal wild stock and of their offspring has increased the various breeds; but crossing cannot explain such extreme forms as "bloodhounds" and "pugs." These, along with thoroughbred greyhounds and spaniels, when compared with all known members of the family of *Canidæ*, show a distinct origin: they are, in fact, "the product of long-continued civilisation."

How they came to differ so much no one can explain, or, as Darwin puts it, we are "profoundly ignorant."

Climate, no doubt, plays an important part in producing these extreme varieties, but the most potent cause of change has probably arisen from "selection, unconscious and natural." In selection we have a patent means of modification. As examples of this we have the present foxhound, the greyhound, the bulldog (vide *Darwin*, pp. 42-44, Vol. I.)

Professor Henry Alleyne Nicholson, in his *Manual of Palæontology*, says: "The true dogs and wolves, forming the genus *Canis*, and the foxes (*Vulpes*) can hardly be distinguished from one another, as fossils, with any certainty. The oldest known member of the *Canidæ* is the *Canis Parisiensis* of the Upper Eocene Tertiary (Gypseous series of Montmartre), which appears to be nearly allied to the existing Arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*). Other species of *Canis* occur in the Miocene, Pliocene, and Post-Tertiary deposits; and the so-called *Canis familiaris fossilis* of the caves of Germany, Belgium, and France appears to be very nearly allied to the domestic dog of the present day. Similarly, the so-called *Canis spelæus* and *Canis vulpes spelæus* are nearly, if not quite, identical with the existing wolf and fox of Europe. Lastly, the *Galæcyon* of the Pliocene schists of Oeningen, and the *Palæocyon* of the Brazilian caves, are two extinct genera, which may be provisionally referred to the *Canidæ*."

"Palæontology," says Darwin, in his *Animals and Plants under Domestication*, "does not throw much

light on the question of their origin, owing, on the one hand, to the close similarity of the skulls of extinct as well as living wolves and jackals, and owing, on the other hand, to the great dissimilarity of the skulls of the several breeds of the domestic dog. It seems, however, that remains have been found in the later tertiary deposits more like those of a large dog than of a wolf, which favours the belief that our dogs are the descendants of a single extinct species."

"If," says Colonel Charles Hamilton Smith, in an able introduction to Vol. IX. of the *Naturalist's Library* (1839), "dogs were thus early an object of deep-felt interest, we are naturally led to ask the question of whence they originated? For as there must have been a period when that species, or the genus whence the domestic races have sprung, were in a state of nature, the original and typical kind is to be sought *in existing wild dogs, or their real progenitors have totally disappeared*. In the present state of our knowledge on this particular subject no reply can be made which is wholly free from objections. If domestic dogs were merely wolves, modi-

fied by the influence of man's wants, surely the curs of Mohammedan states, refused domestic care, left to roam after their own free will, and only tolerated in Asiatic cities in the capacity of scavengers, would long since have resumed some of the characters of the wolf. There has unquestionably been sufficient time for that purpose. . . . The curs of the Levant are in no respect to be mistaken for wolves, and, to render the fact still more remarkable, the zeeb is found in every part of Western Asia. In India the case is precisely similar between the indigenous wolves and the domestic pariahs, the true *pariah* dog of India being a wild canine, chiefly established in the woods, along the lower ranges of the Himalaya Mountains, where the wolf is likewise abundant. Yet none of these dogs have assumed the aspect of, nor have they mixed further south with jackals, equally numerous; nor in the wilderness of the western coast with the dhole."

"We are inclined to believe," continues Colonel Smith, "that there are sufficient data to doubt the opinion that the different races of domestic dogs are all sprung from one species, and still more that the

wolf (*Canis lupus*) was the sole parent in question. On the contrary, we are inclined to lean, for the present, to the conjecture that several species, aborigine, constructed with faculties to intermix, including the wolf, the anthus, the dingo, and the jackal, were parents of domestic dogs. . . . Our view leans, without at present adverting to wild species, towards the conclusion that the domestic may be derived from several distinct though slightly separated canines."

When describing the *Lycisci* (p. 160, Vol. IX.), he concludes as follows: "A just surmise may be drawn that, in the New World at least, it was from the *Lycisci* that the aboriginal Indians reared their present races of dogs; while in Asia, and even in Europe, breeds of similar origin appear to be traceable. The *Lycisci* represent those species of wild canines that are inferior in stature, and possess habits different from true wolves."

"We consider it to be absolutely begging the question, when canines—by travellers called wild dogs—are deemed varieties that are descended from the domestic, or that may, by some chance, be their offspring, even when, in all the country where they

are observed, the familiar dogs are totally different, or are a poor degenerate race when compared with the wild."

In a critique in the *North British Review*, Vol. VII. (1847), on the natural history and origin of dogs, the reviewer says: "Pallas, a German naturalist long settled in Russia, was among the first to give currency to the opinion that the dog, viewed in its generality, ought to be regarded in a great measure as an adventitious animal—that is to say, as a creature produced by the diversified and, in some cases, fortuitous alliance of several natural species. This idea is now a prevailing one, and we certainly give to it our own assent. An excellent English naturalist, Mr Bell (in his recent *History of British Quadrupeds*) adheres to the older notion that the wolf is the original stock from which all our domesticated dogs have been derived. There are many wolves in the world, and several very savage ones in America, and on an enlarged view of the subject it might be difficult to choose impartially among them, although the dogs of the Western regions may be thought entitled to claim descent from their own

wolves to the same extent as ours may from those of Europe. Now, as the wild species of the Old and New World are deemed distinct by the majority of naturalists, and as each of these great divisions of the globe give us more than a single wolf, we start in this way with a somewhat complex paternity from the beginning.

“There are many wild dogs, strictly so called, of very different character and conduct in various countries; but none of them, even after centuries of freedom (supposing that they are only emancipated varieties), have reverted to the wolfish state.

“It cannot be doubted that the subjugation of the dog, from whatever source, was effected at a very early date of the history of man. Indeed, there is no period of that history, except the earliest, in which we cannot trace him as more or less the friend and ally of the human race. . . . We find him honoured by a place in either hemisphere as a sign in the heavens, first beneath the feet of the Southern Orion, and in the northern hemisphere as indicating the brightest of the fixed stars. His form is exhibited on the most ancient forms of human art, in

the sombre excavations of the early Indians, the mysterious chambers of the great Nilotic sepulchres. He was not only sculptured but consecrated, sacrificed, even adored by many nations, and forms a frequent feature in the mythological systems of ancient Greece and Rome. The Jews, however, looked upon the dog as unclean, and this, no doubt, affected the condition of many of the existing canine races over a large surface of the globe." *

Jesse, in his *Anecdotes of Dogs* (edition 1858), says: "We may consider the domestic dog as an animal *per se*. It neither owes its origin to the fox nor wolf, but is sprung from the wild dog. The wolf, perhaps, has some claim to be considered as the parent animal, but the origin of the dog is lost in antiquity. The parentage of the wild dog has been assigned to the tame species, strayed from the dominion of their masters; but there is reason to believe that the wild dog is just as much a native of the wilderness as the lion or tiger. If there be these doubts about an animal left for centuries in a state

* For the dog of history see an excellent article in the *Quarterly Review*, Vol. CIX., p. 177, January to April 1861.

of nature, how can we expect to unravel the difficulties accumulated by ages of domestication?"

My last extract (they could easily be multiplied) is taken from *The Royal Natural History*, edited by Dr Andrew Wilson and James Wylde.

"From every account of wild dogs, it would appear that their colour is always sandy yellow or red, a colour occasionally seen in animals of the domestic breeds. We do not, while we contend that these wild dogs are genuine, pretend to assert that any of them are the originals of any of our domestic breeds. All we wish is to prove that these are genuine *wild dogs*, which fact being established, the necessity of looking to the wolf as the origin of the dog falls to the ground, for *the wild dogs are not wolves*. . . . We are not prepared to point out the origin or origins of the domestic dog, and we venture to say that the subject will always remain a Gordian knot which science will never unravel.

"No one, we think, will now regard the wolf and jackal as identical; nor is there any more ground for believing that the dog is either the one or the other than for assuming that the wolf and the jackal are one."

III.

THE VARIOUS THEORIES RESPECTING THE ORIGINAL SCOTTISH DEERHOUND.

WE pass from the origin of the race to that of a distinct family—viz., the deerhound, and here again we are met by many conflicting opinions. Concerning the antiquity of the hound proper all are agreed, but of the parent stock of each particular hound our authorities are divided.

Let us look at the oldest of these, which we have as far back as we have records—long before the Christian era (B.C. 3000)—the sculptured stones of ancient Egypt, as described by Rosellini, Wilkinson, and Rawlinson.

First, we have a dog resembling a fox, said to be the parent stock of the red dog of Egypt* (Fig. 2); then a short-legged dog* (Fig. 1), resembling the turnspit of the present day; a dog* (Fig. 3) with

* See pp. 18, 19, 20.

ears like a wolf, and a long thin tail ; then we have the hound* proper (Fig. 4). The outline as taken from these stones is in shape almost like our hound of to-day, and it is described as used to hunt the antelope and other wild animals. "All classes of the Egyptians," says Wilkinson,† "delighted in the sports of the field ; and Plato reckons the *hunter* as one of the castes of the Egyptians. On hunting expeditions the wealthy were attended by several huntsmen to look after the hounds ; and in the East hunting was always looked upon as a manly exercise, requiring courage and dexterity ; it was held in such repute that the founders of empires were represented in the characters of renowned hunters."

Thus we see that in these remote ages "dogs of speed" were used in the chase.

To connect this hound with those of modern times is impossible. Dogs in general in these Eastern countries were looked upon as useless ; therefore no records were kept ; and we only now and again come across a reference to the dog, and that in not too flattering terms.

* See p. 21.

† *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, Vol. III. (1837).

An old writer has classified the varieties of dogs thus :—

The *Pugnaces*, the *Sagaces*, and the *Celeres*.

The *Pugnaces*, or fighting dogs, belonged to Greece; the *Sagaces*, or intelligent dogs, to Asia; and the *Celeres*, or dogs of speed, to the Celtic races—viz., the northern and western parts of Europe and the British Islands. The greyhound family is found in these parts, and the differences



FIG. 1.

are only accounted for by the action of climate and work.

For example, in Persia we have the Persian greyhound; in Siberia the wolfhound; in Italy the Italian greyhound; in Greece the Grecian hound; and, in later years, in Ireland the Irish wolfhound; and in Scotland we have the deerhound.

Although the foregoing, including the hounds

depicted on the sculptured stones of Egypt, seem, in one way or other, to be derived from one family, to connect each and all (as we have before said) cannot now be done, and theory is the only guide we have.

Various and widely differing are the theories brought forward by different authors regarding the

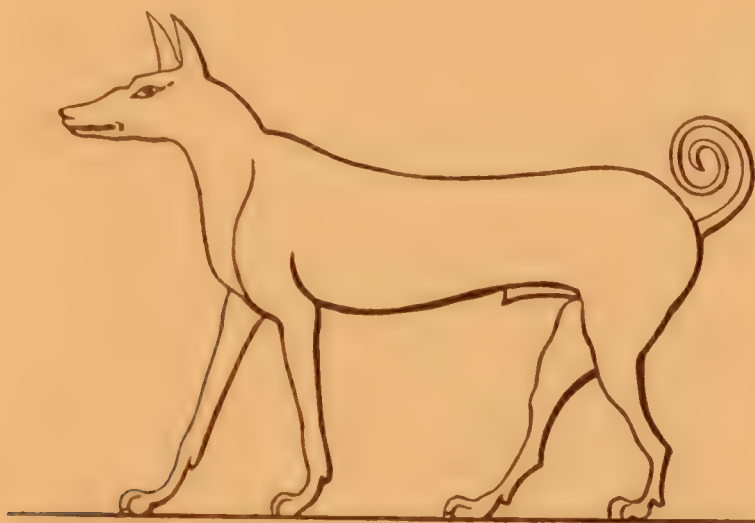


FIG. 2.

deerhound, yet a number of them agree that these dogs always belonged to this island. On referring to ancient records before the Roman Invasion—B.C. 55—a dog is described as being heavy in appearance, and is looked upon as the parent stock of the Northern and Southern hounds, and from these the English staghounds and beagles are descended. On the other hand, Oppian describes a dog which was

used by the savages in Caledonia as having “crooked legs, coarse hair, heavy-eyed, with powerful claws and deadly teeth, a good nose, and excellent at following the scent, but at the same time very small.”

If one or other of these be the past parent stock of the deerhound, how and when has he lost the

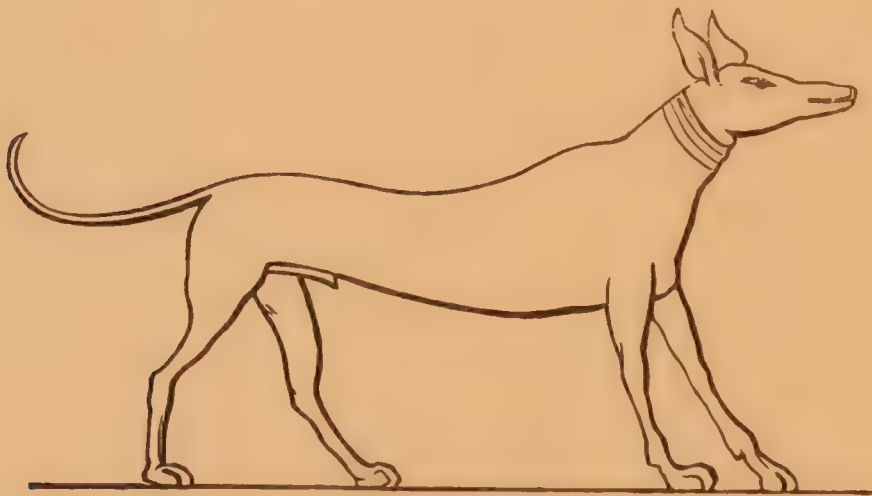


FIG. 3.

heavy ears and eyes, crooked legs, and the scent, which, combined with his great speed, would have been so useful to him in his past or present position?

In *The Art of Deerstalking*, by W. Scrope, F.Z.S. (1838), chap. xii. p. 260, we have a description of the Highland deerhound by Archibald M'Neil of Colonsay: “The deerhound,” he says, “is known under the names of Irish wolfhound,

Irish greyhound, Highland deerhound, and Scotch greyhound.

“Dogs resembling the greyhound of the present day were known in the country as early as the third century. How or when this species of dog came to be called greyhound is a point on which authorities are not agreed. Whatever be the origin

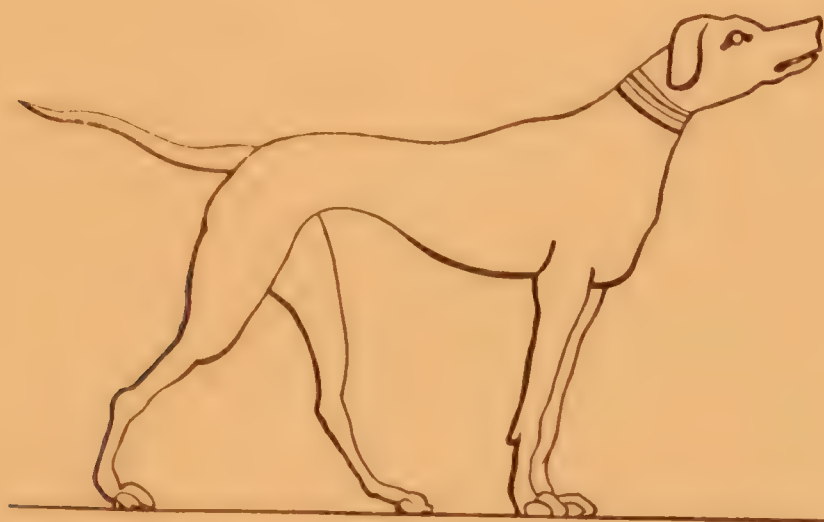


FIG. 4.

of the name, there is no doubt as to the antiquity of a species of dog in this country bearing a great resemblance in many points to the greyhound of the present day, and passing under that name, though evidently a larger, nobler, and more courageous animal.

“Among the oldest Scottish authorities are some sculptured stones in the churchyard of Meigle, a

village of Perthshire. The date of these stones is previous to the introduction of Christianity, and as early at least as the ninth century. On many other stones of great antiquity, to be met with in various parts of the country, hunting scenes are represented, in which the same species of dogs are introduced in full pursuit of deer.

“On comparison, therefore, of the descriptions given of the ‘Vertraha’ of Gratius, the English greyhound of the fifteenth century, the Irish wolfhound, and the Highland deerhound, we find a strong similarity. We have strong reasons to conclude that they were one and the same kind, the more particularly as we find the Irish wolfdog described as a greyhound, and the Highland deerhound as an Irish greyhound, and find that the drawings of the Scotch and Irish dogs bear a strong resemblance to each other.

“In Ireland, at the present day (1838), not a vestige of this breed is to be met with. To England the same remark may be applied. In Scotland (from a perfect knowledge of every specimen of the breed), we know that very few,

perhaps not above a dozen, pure deerhounds are to be met with. These dogs may probably have, at a remoter period, averaged in height 30 inches, in girth 34 inches, and in weight 100 pounds.

“Every attempt to improve the breed by a cross with any other species has utterly failed. All the crosses tried were found totally unfit for the purpose of deer-coursing.”

This interesting and important letter ends thus :—“It must be a subject of regret to the sportsman and naturalist that this noble race of dogs is fast dying away, and will, in the course of a few years, inevitably become extinct, unless some extraordinary exertions are made on the part of those who are still possessed of the few that remain. Should they once be lost, it is difficult to imagine how any race of dogs can again be produced possessing such a combination of qualities.”

Scrope and his correspondent M'Neil would have rejoiced could they have seen the fine specimens of deerhounds which now appear on our show benches, and learn that such strenuous efforts are being made to keep this noble race of dogs up

to a standard worthy of their ancient name and fame.

From *The Dog of the British Islands*, edited by Stonehenge (1872), we quote the following passages :—"The old celebrated Scottish deerhound, now probably extinct as a separate species, claimed his descent from the most ancient race in Britain. The old Irish wolfhound was the contemporary, in the third century, of the English mastiff, and both of these were exported from Ireland, and were used at Rome for the sports of the arena.

"We believe the old Scottish deerhound sprang from the old wolfdog stock. The destruction of wolves hastened his destruction. The wolfdog rapidly passed away when wolves became scarce."

The *Researches into the History of the British Dog*, by G. R. Jesse (1866), is valuable, as bearing on the British dog generally, giving interesting details from old records and regal registers, and shows a patience and keenness for research among old documents seldom equalled ; but for information respecting deerhounds, properly so called,

it is conspicuous by its absence. Under "deerhound" you are referred to "buckhound" and "staghound," and through these you are immediately introduced to the royal packs so common in the South in early times. The British dog, whatever it may have been—a hound certainly, but what kind—was characterised by great fierceness and grand enduring powers, and greatly admired when taken to the arena at Rome.

The *Anecdotes of Dogs*, by Edward Jesse (1858), contains some characteristic stories of the deerhound, but does not give any direct information in regard to its origin or parentage.

Again, in *The Dog*, by William Youatt (1845), very little is said of the Highland greyhound or deerhound, and no particulars as to its origin are given. "The only fault which these dogs have," he remarks, "is their occasional ill-temper, or even ferocity; but this does not extend to the owner and his family."

One is often struck by statements made by writers of books on natural history generally, and finds that the most startling remarks are made

by those who have had no personal or practical knowledge of the animal they are describing. A well-trained deerhound is neither ill-tempered nor ferocious. Like all other dogs, they naturally resent careless or ill-treatment.

Mr G. W. Hickman, M.A., in an interesting and closely-reasoned article on the Scottish deerhound, says that the breed is not so good as it was twenty years ago, and their neglect at shows tended greatly to their being given up, and that the craze for Irish wolfhounds led to their decline.

But it will, perhaps, be better to let Mr Hickman speak for himself: "The deerhound is simply the tall, rough greyhound of ancient days. Dr Caius, in his book of *Englische Dogges* (A.D. 1576), speaking of the greyhound, says: 'Some are of a greater sorte and some of a lesser; some are smoothe-skynned, and some are curled; the bigger, therefore, are appointed to hunt the bigger beastes.' And, as he just before mentioned, greyhounds were used for taking 'the bucke, harte, and doe,' it proves that in his day there were large greyhounds suitable for taking the buck, and these, especially in

the Highlands, would naturally be rough-coated, in order to better withstand the wet and cold, and the hardships of the chase. Thus we see that the deerhound is simply the rough greyhound, bred to a larger size for the purpose of hunting the larger game, just as the English staghound is simply the foxhound, cultivated to a larger size for hunting the stag. That this is the fact is proved by the circumstance that, some forty or fifty years ago, when the rough Scotch greyhound was still used for coursing the hare, and existed side by side with the remains of the deerhound breed, no difference—except, perhaps, in size—could be detected as regards the outward appearance of the two breeds. Between the large greyhound and a small deerhound there was no difference in outward characteristics, a circumstance which exactly corresponds with Dr Caius's opinion quoted above. It is therefore clear that the deerhound is simply the rough greyhound, raised to a larger size by selections, common to the whole of Scotland, and, no doubt, in ancient times to the whole of the British Isles also, though, owing to the extinction of the larger beasts of the chase in a wild

state, in the more southern portions, the big rough greyhound gave way to the high-bred and more delicate smooth greyhound for coursing the hare. The Highlands of Scotland, therefore, being the only place where the stag has remained in a wild state in any numbers, were, as might be expected, also the only place where the relics of the old, large, rough greyhound were found existing.

“If this theory, or statement of facts, be accepted, it is in itself a complete refutation of the theories of Richardson and his followers, who are seeking to revive the Irish wolfhound, that the deerhound is simply a degenerate descendant of that breed, and that the two were originally one and the same ; for the larger rough greyhound must have been common enough in ancient days, whilst the great Irish greyhound or wolfdog was extremely rare. The latter is the most certain fact in the history of this much-debated breed ; for all the writers on natural history who lived when it existed speak of its rarity, whilst most of the incidental allusions we get from other sources are of Irish greyhounds being procured as gifts for princes or great person-

ages ; and nothing is more clear than that the dog was, even three hundred years ago, so scarce that it could only be obtained by great influence."

Mr Hickman then goes on to prove, from various authorities, that the great Irish greyhound or wolf-dog cannot be identified with the deerhound. In all these documents he makes out that the word "Irish" means "Highland," so that the term "Irish wolfhound" means "Highland wolfhound," *alias* "rough greyhound." Then follow extracts from letters* from noblemen, which all go to show that the Irish greyhound or wolfdog, between the years 1591 and 1623, was a very rare and much-prized animal, difficult to obtain, even by great men and princes.

"Can any sane man," he continues, "suppose that this Irish wolfdog, procurable only through monarchs or their deputies, was the same as the deerhound, which at the same period could be mustered in hundreds in Scotland for a single hunting party? And if the Irish wolfhound and Scottish deerhound were identical, why did the king's own favourite not go to Scotland, where they were

* See Appendix B, p. 127.

plentiful, instead of going to Ireland, where they were so difficult to procure?

“The direct evidence,” he goes on to say, “in the way of description as to what the Irish wolfdog was is all against the deerhound theory. The few pictures we have all show a dog with a smooth coat, and different from the deerhound. Not a single authority can be quoted who states that the Irish wolfdog was a rough-coated dog like the deerhound.”

Now, in seeking to find out what this much-debated animal really was, we must put aside all the mythical traditions about the dogs of Finn MacCoul and the Ossianic heroes, which only obscure the subject with the mists of antiquity.

It is to Ray, Buffon, Goldsmith, Pennant, and other naturalists of the eighteenth century we must turn for information. They all profess to have either actually seen, or might have seen, the Irish greyhound before its extinction; and it is on the lines of the conclusions to be gathered from these writers that any attempt to revive the breed should proceed, if it is to be logical. All attempts of

breeders to obtain a dog like those described in old records are useless.

Ray (1697) has the following description in Latin, which I thus translate: "*Canis gravius Hibernicus*, the Irish greyhound; the greatest dog as yet we have seen, surpassing in size even the molossus. As regards shape of body and general character, similar in every respect to the common greyhound. Its use is to catch wolves."

Buffon (1750) calls the breed *chiens d'Irlande* simply, and says, "I never saw but one, which seemed to me when sitting quite upright to be nearly five feet high, and to resemble in form the dog we call the great Dane; but it differed from it greatly in the largeness of its size. It was quite white, and of a gentle and peaceable disposition."

Goldsmith, who wrote about 1770, describes the great Irish wolfdog, as he termed it, as follows:—"This animal, which is very rare, *even in the only country in the world in which it is to be found*, is rather kept for show than use. The largest of these I have seen—and I have seen above a dozen—was about four feet high, or as tall as a calf of a year old.

He was made extremely like a greyhound, but rather robust, and inclining to the figure of the French *mâtin*, or the great Dane. His eye was wild, his colour white, and his nature seemed heavy and phlegmatic. Their strength did not appear either in their figure or their inclinations. They seemed rather more timid than the ordinary race of dogs, and their skin was much thinner."

Pennant, in his *British Zoology* (1776), says: "I have seen two or three in the whole island. They were of the kind called by M. De Buffon *le grand Danois*."

As Buffon gives no verbal description of the Dane, Pennant must have been forming his opinion from Buffon's portrait of the great Dane.

Mr Hickman rests his opinion of the deerhound origin almost entirely on these three writers, and goes on to say that the opinion of those writers after 1800 is of little value, as most authors at the beginning of the century say that there was not one found, and that the prevailing colour was white—now rarely found. Further, the verbal description of all these dogs does not fit the greyhound. These

dogs far exceeded in size anything seen in our time. The height must have been three feet at the shoulder, a height which no deerhound has ever been known to attain, or even to approach. Again, white is not a true deerhound colour. In point of fact, the description of these writers of the Irish wolfhound is entirely different from descriptions of the Scottish deerhound. (*See Bewick.*)

“Before leaving this part of my subject,” continues Mr Hickman, “I wish to call attention to the fact that I have treated the Irish wolfdog as being identical with the great Irish greyhound, though there is some evidence of there having been also a mastiff wolfdog. Indeed, Lord Altamont, in a letter* he wrote to the Linnæan Society in 1800, expressly stated that he had had in his possession both the greyhound and the mastiff wolfdog.

“The great Dane described by Buffon and the dog of Ireland have, besides their resemblance in shape and in the long muzzle, the same disposition. The great Dane was in appearance very like a greyhound.

* *See Appendix C, p. 128.*

“The characteristic points of the Irish greyhound wolfdog are these: an enormous dog, with a perfectly smooth coat, in colour white, or mainly white, patched with light-brown or cinnamon colour; like a greyhound in shape, but coarser, with a pointed muzzle and a greyhound's ear, and, but for his great height and length of leg, looked lanky and overgrown; appearance mild and gentle, and their height far exceeded any other known breed. This vast size led to their being so much prized.

“The greyhound wolfdog of Ireland cannot, therefore, for a moment be identified with the deerhound.

“There is in the possession of the Kennel Club a portrait of an Irish wolfdog belonging to a former Earl of Antrim (date unknown), which represents an animal something like the mastiff wolfdog of Lord Altamont's.

“Personally, I am inclined to think that these mastiff wolfdogs only arose in the decadence of the old breed, when it was sought to maintain it by crossing with the Dane or German mastiff, as being the next largest dog, and thus these mastiff wolfdogs were those that favoured the mastiff side of

their pedigree, and the greyhound characteristics were gradually lost."

After careful consideration and research I am inclined to favour the theory that the present stock of the deerhound is descended from a family of its own, lost in remote ages, and that the earliest records we have are the models of the ancient Egyptians, and that by slow degrees this family spread westwards as civilisation advanced, and the various divisions of the wild places of this country became peopled, and that, after the lapse of centuries, arrived in our sister island of Ireland, and were known there by the name of Irish wolfhounds or wolfdogs. From this point only can we come to any definite conclusion regarding the deerhound's ancestry.

We see from these old records and the accurate descriptions they contain that the Scottish deerhound is not far removed from the original Irish wolfhound. They differ in size certainly, but their general appearance is the same. Take the description of "Bran," Fingal's guard and companion: "His hind leg like a hook or bent bow; his breast like a

‘garron’ (Highland pony) ; his ear like a leaf ;” and also the description of “Phrop,” “Bran’s” rival in that celebrated adventure with Fingal and the Scottish chief, which is so far a further description of “Bran” : “Fine yellow feet, as “Bran” had ; two black eyes and a white breast ; a back, narrow and fair, as required for hunting ; and two erect ears of dark-brownish red.”

These dogs are described as belonging as much to Scotland as to Ireland.

From the early historians we learn that Scotland was peopled by the Irish, and that Scotland in those days was called Scotia Minor, while Ireland was called Scotia Major. Can we not infer, and with great certainty, that these people, coming from a country which was infested with wolves to an unknown country, with wild animals to hunt, would doubtless bring with them their safeguard and protector, the dog—the Irish wolfdog ?

Scrope, in his *Deerstalking Notes*, says, “To determine when the deerhound was first called by that name is not in our power.”

Allowing, then, that the Irish wolfdog was the

representative parent stock of our Scottish deerhound, after these wild animals (wolves) had been destroyed, the hunter sought new work for his friend the dog to do ; he was then employed as the chief help in the chase after the deer.

Born in the East, of a distinct parent hound stock, which appears in the time of the Egyptian monuments, he then for a time gets lost (at least we have no written or sculptured records) ; still he, no doubt, would be kept by some of the tribes. He afterwards appears in Ireland, and from his work is called the Irish wolfdog or hound. His next stage is in Scotland, and from the work he usually got to do there, he gets the name of stag-hound, and in later days of deerhound.

IV.

THE MODERN DEERHOUND.

THE breeders of this animal, though few, differ among themselves as to what the deerhound should be either on one point or another. Let us take the various descriptions and particular "fads" of our present-day judges and breeders of the deerhound, beginning with his head as first in place.

The deerhound's head should be broad at the ears where set on. We do not mean thick and coarse, but should show a distinct line from ear to ear, flat at top, then taper gradually to the eyes, and then distinctly to the nose. The hair on the head should be short, with the exception of the pencilled lines between the eyes and lower maxillary. There is no so-called "stop" in the pure deerhound.

The nose should not be too broad, but slightly

tapered, and black. The muzzle should not be too long nor too short, but in proportion to the breadth of the skull, and slightly inclined to be long.

The eye should as near as possible resemble the eye of the terrier. This is the description given me in an account of the true breed by an experienced old breeder in the North; but this is now almost lost, owing to the fact that the deerhound was at one time crossed with the bulldog and bloodhound. Naturally, the small eye was of great use to this dog, as it enabled him to see a greater distance than does the bold round eye which he now possesses. Regarding the colour of the eye, some say a light-coloured dog should have a light eye; others, again, affirm that the colour of the eye should be black, or nearly so. From our standpoint they should possess dark eyes.

Now we come to an important part in the appearance of the deerhound—viz., the ear.

A coarse, flat ear on a dog, built on the finest-made lines, takes from him entirely his beauty and aristocratic bearing, and at once indicates that a “cross” has been introduced at one time. The

ear should lie flat on the sides of his head, folded back, well set on, and small. Some of the dogs of the present day have hair all over their ears, with a long fringe, and yet they are looked upon as fine specimens of the breed.

There is no doubt that, in the present-day breed of deerhounds, we are labouring under a decided mixture of various strains, the "Glengarry," "Black Mount," and others; and the different ideals and peculiarities of the breeders of these ages are now (along with crosses) so mixed up that we have all these different types of animals appearing before us in our time, so that dark ears, with hair long and fringy, or not, is still a matter of opinion.

In our opinion, the black, smooth-eared dog has certainly a very striking appearance; but I think it takes away from the length of head and general shaggy, rough, Highland tyke-like look which the deerhound should possess. I do not mean that they should have long hair on the fringe of their ears, like the Russian wolfhound, or, as he is described, "a living piece of drawing-room furniture," but just long enough to form a small fringe.

The neck should show plenty of muscular power, and be long, but not out of proportion to the size of the head, and, when the head is forced back, should show length from shoulder-blades. A heavy mane takes away from the length of neck.

The shoulder-blades should be close together, and shoulders sloping; for, if the tops of the shoulders are wide apart and the stifle straight, the hound cannot give the proper bound, but only a short jump. When, however, the shoulder-blades are close together and stifle well bent, then the hound can give a bound and spring twice his own length.

The elbow should be close to the sides, and the fore-legs straight, showing plenty of bone.

Feet well set up and toes close together, and by no means flat, though some hounds are weaker here than others, and if made to jump, or run after horse or carriage on hard roads too much, they have a great tendency to become flat-footed.

The chest should be deep and well caught up, but not too greyhound-like; not flat, nor too bulgy.

The body should be long, not cobby ; slightly arched, showing elasticity, grace, and freedom.

The hips should be broad, showing great strength, with thighs of good muscular development, long and well-defined. Herein lies the chief moving power of the deerhound for the spring and bound. Stifles well bent, long thighs, and broad hips. When all are put into action he is so constructed as to give a greater length of spring than any other dog of his size.

The tail should be well set on, not too low nor too high ; long, and with a curve, not a curl. Some have a tendency to curve round to one side or the other, but only a curve or bend. This is one of the characteristics of the breed.

The coat or hair of the deerhound should be hard and rough, wiry and straight, not going into a curl. I have had and seen hounds with soft coats mixed with hard, and this is in many cases caused by the under coat being allowed to come up and choke the coat proper ; and if this wool is taken away or kept down, the hard or original coat will reappear.

The deerhound in the olden times was not housed in the same way as he is at present, and had more of his natural exercise. This alone kept his coat in perfect order, which in almost all cases was crisp and hard. For example, take a herd of Highland cattle; keep them out all winter, in all weathers, and their coat will no doubt get thin, but finer, freer, and more wiry than those stalled in a byre. There the coat gets choked up by the undercoating, and after the cattle are turned out into the fields this again falls off.

The deerhound's height has never been properly ascertained. Some specimens are said to have been 33 to 36 inches; but no authenticated records of these can be had, and in my opinion they could not have been deerhounds at all.

For dogs some advocate 28 to 30 inches. This is too much of a difference, and should be altered to, say, 29 to 30 inches, but not over 30 inches; for the work this dog had to do, if we take his general appearance at over 30 inches, he would be almost too heavy and clumsy, but no doubt could hold a stag better than a lighter dog, though he would not

have the same staying powers that a lighter dog would have.

For bitches the height should be from 26 to 27 inches at the shoulders.

Colour.—The favourite colour of the present-day breeders for the show bench is a dark-blue or grey-brindle. Various are the opinions in regard to the proper colour. In the olden days a light fawn-coloured dog was what was desired, the dark ones being despised. The reason for this is plain. The light-coloured dog was far more easily seen on the hill-side, and could be followed by the eye to a far greater distance than the dark dog. But Fashion has her changes even among dogs, and now the light fawn and red are not so much liked as the brindles. The prevailing colours are blue-brindle, grey-brindle, fawn, brindle, and red-brindle; while we get red, fawn, sandy-coloured, and almost black-and-white.

As we have already pointed out, the brindles are the favourite colours at the present day. White is not considered a proper colour for a deerhound, some authorities asserting that it denotes a cross

by some foreign agency. Some years ago I saw a very fine specimen of a deerhound, and he was pure white. From a pure-bred bitch which was mated to a pure dog I got in one litter two black-and-white puppies, and in the next litter, by the same bitch and dog, two black-and-tan dogs; but on serving the bitch by other dogs the same thing never occurred. I account for this strange freak by the dog having at one time or another been crossed. I may add that none of these pups were allowed to come to maturity.

White markings in this breed are not considered the pure blood, though a little white on chest and toes is passable.

From an old breeder I got a red bitch which had white markings on chest and tip of tail, and this was a real descendant of the true old Highland breed; and the breeder had a great knowledge of them being used in Scotland for over forty years.

From the foregoing I would not advocate that white belonged to the pure deerhound. If it can be got without, certainly all the better. The general

appearance of the deerhound denotes strength and courage, gentle manners, and graceful gait.

The temper of the deerhound is, as a rule, good, though you do occasionally come across a bad-tempered one. This is either the effect of ill-usage, or the dog has "tasted blood," and this, with altered circumstances, often produces bad temper.

It has been stated that this hound only shows good temper to his "master and the members of his family." This is scarcely accurate, as I have approached many of them, strange to me, and they have taken to me at once, showing a liking at first sight, when neither master nor kennel-man was near.

Again, he is put down as not being fond of children. This also I must contradict. In all I have seen of the deerhound with children, he has always shown a liking for them. My hounds are every day on the roads, and in passing children they are most kindly disposed towards them; and an old dog I have is well known to all the children in the village. No doubt in his graceful gambols he will accidentally knock over children, and even

older people ; but this cannot be put down to ill-temper.

The deerhound will not do with cruel or harsh treatment. His high spirit will not tolerate being treated as many a poor "cur" is.

If, for some misdemeanour, you call him to you and he obey, this will have more effect on him than all the thrashings you can inflict. To break his spirit is an easy matter, but to reinstate yourself in his perfect confidence is not so easily done.

The words of Sir Walter Scott very aptly apply to this breed : " He remembers, and with accuracy, both benefits and injuries."

In a letter from Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington to the writer, her Grace says : " In my opinion, and from my experience, I have found these dogs always most companionable and tractable, and consider that, amongst the various kinds of hounds, they may well be placed in the first rank, as they are not only faithful and excellent companions, but are also useful for sport, and are exceedingly handsome. It is to be hoped, however, that breeders will not be encouraged in producing

a class of dog which, in point of roughness of coat and want of power in bone, is not a pure representative of the old Scottish deerhound."

Although the deerhound has lost his natural occupation, his courage is still left; and in nearly every instance when these hounds have been sent abroad for the purpose of destroying wolves and other wild animals, the reports received have been of a very satisfactory character.

In the foregoing I have made some remarks as to what the size and shape of a deerhound should be; and in another chapter the descriptions of past and present deerhounds—the large, medium-sized, and small—come in for, in some cases, a flattering notice. Still, in some instances I do not agree with some of the statements made therein, as they are mostly the ideas of their respective owners, who naturally enough think their own dog the best.

We know no one of our sportsmen, past or present, who has given his attention specially to the breeding and rearing of the Scottish deerhound more successfully than Captain G. A. Graham of Rednock, Dursley, Yorks. He is

quite at home among the pedigrees of all the leading dogs of this breed, and to him all deerhound breeders owe a debt of gratitude for the great aid he has given the Kennel Club in compiling the pedigrees of deerhounds as found in the Kennel Club Society's books.

In Cassell's *Book of the Dog*, edited by Vero Shaw, Esq., we find an article from the Captain's pen "On the Deerhound"—an article showing careful research, and brimful of interesting details of the chase in bygone days. The article is further enhanced by personal observations from the standpoint of an impartial judge, an excellent breeder, and a successful exhibitor.

I have pleasure in giving the following extract from that article, and also some from his original manuscript, with which he generously entrusted me when I applied to him for some notes, and granted me the full use of all or part of it. This manuscript is a thing dear to the Captain's heart.

In describing the deerhound he says: "As regards size, many arguments are put forward. In former days, when the red deer was coursed

(as hares are), without having previously been wounded, the larger and more powerful the dog was—provided that the deerhound's speed and activity were preserved—the more was he valued; but in these degenerate days, when deer are usually brought to book without the aid of dogs, or often even in their presence, an animal that can *find* and *bay* a wounded stag is considered to be all that is required. In some few cases the deerhound proper is used; but this is being fast allowed to fall into disuse in the majority of cases. To run into and hold a full-grown stag a large and strong dog is certainly required, and it was found that a dog averaging 29 or 30 inches was the correct animal.

“What a deerhound should be. The girth should be great and his chest deep, without being too flat-sided, for a 30 inch dog; 34 inches should be the average. The fore-arm below the elbow should measure $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the dog weigh from 95 to 105 pounds. Should the dog stand as much as 31 inches, as is sometimes the case, these dimensions would be slightly exceeded.

He should be of lengthy make. The average for bitches, which are very much less than dogs, would be as follows:—Height, 26 inches; girth, 29 inches; weight, 65 to 75 pounds. In figure and conformation this dog should clearly approximate the smooth greyhound, allowance being made for his superior stature and bulk. The head should be long and lean, rather wide behind the ears, yet not suddenly widening; neck long, strong, and arched; body long, back slightly curved upwards, descending towards the tail; legs very strong and straight; feet round, well and firmly set; quarters well developed, and equal to propelling the animal with extreme velocity; ears small, semi-erect, dark in colour, and smooth; though several strains, and good ones, show a hairy ear, which, however, detracts from their appearance; tail long and free from curl, having a curve towards the tip only. The general appearance should be striking, elegant, and aristocratic to a marked degree, and nobility of carriage is a very strong feature in the breed. The coat should be coarse and hard, full and dense on head,

body, legs, and tail, without being 'exaggerated;' that on the head should be softer in character than that on the body, the hair on the eyes and under the jaw being of greater length and rather more wiry than that on the rest of the head. The well-covered head gives much 'character,' and adds vastly to the general beauty of this magnificent dog. The length of the hair should be from 3 to 4 inches. Some breeders hold that no deerhound is worthy of notice unless he has a good rough head, with plenty of beard and coat generally; also that the purity of a smooth-skulled dog is to be doubted. Here, however, they are at fault, as several of the best-known dogs have had nearly smooth heads.

"In colour the deerhound varies much from nearly black, through dark-brindle, blue, light-brindle, grey, fawn, and sandy, and cream of all shades, to pure white. Black-and-tan dogs of this breed have also been known. As a matter of taste, the darker colours, as iron-grey and brindle, are to be preferred; but many first-class specimens have been, and are, of a lighter colour. On a dark

heath a light-coloured dog shows plainer, but for beauty a dark colour should be cultivated. . . . The darkest grey and brindle are by no means uncommon, and the palest cream-colour is also frequent; but the colours white and black and tan seldom occur, though they do not seem to have been so uncommon in former days. The writer (Captain Graham) has seen black-and-tan dogs, and Landseer has depicted such, apparently pure bred. From a brindle bitch some black-and-tan puppies were produced by the writer by a dog that was blue-and-tan. How he came to be so was never ascertained. Perhaps his sire was cream-coloured and his dam brindle. Be that as it may, some of the puppies were perfectly black-and-tan at birth, eventually, when full-grown and furnished with long coats, becoming blue-and-tan."

Captain Graham also notes a white deerhound which came under his notice, and which he has traced back to his great-great-grandsire—a Russian wolfhound. He further remarks: "Not more than one pure white deerhound has been seen since the last five or six years (1890)."

At the present day we are suffering from various types of deerhounds—which is very misleading to the breeder, and also for the judge. The medium or the small sized, the coarse, the refined, or the greyhound lurcher type—which is to be followed—one, or all?

The breeders and the judges have different opinions, and an exhibitor has to keep all these types of the breed to suit all, and, consequently, must keep a large kennel, or only show under a judge who goes in for his special type.

Now why should this be? Could we—breeders, exhibitors, and judges—not come to some definite conclusion what to breed to? For as long as the differences of opinion exist, the true deerhound cannot come up to the proper standpoint, and by breeding all sizes, coarse and fine, great harm is being done.

Are we, then, to take the deerhound from his old standard or from the new? Is he to appear suitable for his old work, or only a fancy thing suitable for the show board?

In my time I have shown under competent judges in England and Scotland, and find a marked

difference of opinion ; but I do not intend to call in question the decisions of the judges.

From personal interviews and letters from the various breeders and exhibitors of the deerhound, I am led to believe they wish to produce the medium state—*i.e.*, a dog from 29 to 30 inches high, with chest development in proportion—say, in a 30 inch dog, 32 to 33 inches, and made on symmetrical lines, and by no means coarse, showing strength and freedom of action, with plenty of racing power ; not dull and sleepy, but with an eye that sees, and an ear that hears everything ; coat texture hard and crisp, but not shaggy, all over face and body alike.

How is this ideal deerhound to be attained ? In some instances we have this typical hound in one point or another—size, strength, or muscular development ; and all that is required is a little fining down, which can only be attained by careful breeding and proper selection.

The following will prove of interest to my readers ; and I have again to thank my friend, Captain Graham, for the liberty he has granted me to produce it in this work. This letter was written

on the 29th May 1883 by Mr Charles Stewart to Captain Graham. Mr Stewart is a nephew of Mr Charles Stewart, who long rented the mansion-house of Chesthill:—

“The Glenlyon breed of deerhounds came, as far as I can trace them, from Donulallish to Foss. My father got a dog called ‘Oscar’ from the late Laird of Foss (the late Chesthill’s father), and bred from him by a bitch belonging to my uncle Charles. This was the foundation of their breed. The last we had died at Farbyer. I asked Joseph Stewart to give me his recollections of them first. They were a light-yellowish white or red, with an occasional brindle, all with black muzzles, and smooth, small ears, wiry-haired, but not shaggy.

“This is quite my recollection of them also. Besides, they were broad-chested, with splendidly rounded ribs, the hind parts shaped like one of the old reaping-hooks. Another characteristic much looked to was that of having a wide distance between the neck and the sharp point of the neck-bone.”

The letter then goes on to say :—

“With the permission of the writer, the follow-

ing extracts from letters from Mr Malcolm M'Neill, brother to the present owner of 'Colonsay,' are given. The weights I remember quite well. 'Red Oscar,' given by my uncle, Sir John M'Neill, to the late Prince Consort, ran at 95 pounds; 'Gray Garry' (the last of his race) never ran, but weighed over 100 pounds. The pure strain became polluted in this way. Sir John had them at Granton House, and finding them costly pets, reduced his stud by gifts to Sir George Gore, Lord H. Bentinck, and others. At last there came a time when he had only one fine old bitch in pups to 'Gray Garry.' The puppies all died of distemper, and, unhappily, at the same time 'Gray Garry' became paralysed in the loins. This occurred, I think, in 1858, but shortly after my brother wished to resume sport with the dogs, and Sir John succeeded in getting some of the old blood from those to whom he had formerly sent it; but the crossing had been fatal to it, except in the case of one little dog only 65 pounds, which, for its weight, was as good a dog as ever ran, and whilst with us repeatedly killed *cold deer* 'single-handed.' I think Sir John must

have kept a careful record of his dogs.
Some of the bitches had a curious habit of throwing alternate litters of rough and smooth puppies. His 'Gray Garry' was as smooth as a greyhound. But probably the last smooth dog we ever had was 'Barb,' weighing not over 80 pounds, and almost black. 'Red Oscar' was certainly the finest rough dog, and we had few opportunities of running. Whilst with us he showed extraordinary pace and ferocity.

"I saw him entered. It was a sight worth seeing. He overpaced the deer (a three-year-old), instantly fastened on the near haunch and pulled him down, then quitted the haunch for the throat. The whole distance was not 500 yards. 'Oscar' was never known to growl or snap at any one during his life."

On reviewing the deerhound breed, from the earliest times up to the present day, I think we have at present some dogs as good, and to all appearance as pure, as there were in olden days. No doubt the leading kennels of the North—such as those of Cameron of Lochiel, the Duke of Richmond and

Gordon, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Stalbridge, Sir John M'Neill of Monzie, and others—have disappeared, and the hounds appertaining to them have got separated and lost; and though these kennels have by giving up their hounds shown a decline of the breed, still I make bold to say that now they are in safer hands to keep and maintain the breed to its proper state of perfection, as the breeder and exhibitor of the present day will take more interest in the quality, symmetry, and breeding of the hounds when they have an interested public looking on. The owners of deerhounds in past days bred them chiefly for strength and speed, to meet the requirements of sport. I would not for one moment disparage the breeding of former years; only the breed was more plentiful, especially well-bred and large sires. But still the strain of these kennels can be traced through some of our present-day dogs; and I am led to the conclusion that the breed of the present-day deerhound race is quite as good now as then.

Breeders of this dog have fluctuated greatly, and there are very few names that date back twenty

or twenty-five years of breeding and exhibiting. Under the head of breeders and exhibitors we could mention the names of many ladies and gentlemen who have given their time and experience to the perfecting of this breed ; but want of space forbids. Suffice it, therefore, to say that one and all have shown the proper spirit and perseverance necessary for the breeding of this noble dog.



Dark-sided Duchos ! feet of wind ! cold is thy seat on the rocks.

TEMORA VI.

V.

DEERHOUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PRESENT-DAY DEERSTALKING.

DESIRING to know to what extent the deerhound
was employed in deerstalking at the present time.

the subjoined questions were put to the
head keepers of the deer parks.

"1. What number of deerhounds are employed
in deerstalking in your park?

"2. What number of deerhounds have you
remember, in years past?

"3. Is any other species of dog employed in
stalking instead of deerhounds?

"4. General remarks.

The answers to the above questions are given
in the following table, which is arranged in
order to show the number of deerhounds
employed in each park, and the number of
other species of dogs employed.

or twenty-five years of breeding and exhibiting. Under the head of breeders and exhibitors we could mention the names of many ladies and gentlemen who have given their time and experience to the perfecting of this breed ; but want of space forbids. Suffice it, therefore, to say that one and all have shown the proper spirit and perseverance necessary for the breeding of this noble dog.



V.

DEERHOUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PRESENT-DAY DEERSTALKING.

DESIRING to know to what extent the deerhound was employed in deerstalking at the present time, the subjoined circular was sent to nearly all the head keepers of the Scottish deer forests:—

“1. What number of dogs are at present used in deerstalking in your forest?

“2. What number were used, as far as you can remember, in years gone by?

“3. Is any other breed of dogs used in deerstalking instead of deerhounds? If so, which?

“4. General remarks.”

The answers to this request came promptly from the majority of the keepers, to whom I now tender my best thanks.

Achanault Deer Forest.—“No deerhound ever used. Auchnashellach, collie breed — good-nosed

tracker. Red deer increasing rapidly in numbers in this locality. I have in this forest five kinds of deer—viz., red deer, fallow deer, roe, Sambur, and Japanese."

Balmoral Deer Forest.—"We only take one dog out with one gentleman stalking. Very seldom do we use the staghounds—only keep them for breeding with the collie—and we have always first-class dogs for stalking. There are thirteen at present in use. The same number formerly."

Ardtornish Forest, Oban.—"We do not use any deerhounds in our forest. Some years ago we had a retriever, which we used for tracking wounded stags, and were often successful in finding them with this dog."

Inverwick Forest, Glenmoriston.—"At present two trackers are used. In former days seven deerhounds were used. Very few gentlemen use deerhounds now-a-days in the forest—only half-bred dogs, between collie and retriever. The deerhound was given up on account of scaring the deer out of the forest."

Bachnagairn and Glenmuick Forest.—"There

are no dogs used in deerstalking either in Bachnagairn or Glenmuick Forest, nor has there been during the last ten years, and I never heard of them being used here before that time."

Fairley Deer Forest, Inverness.—"One collie in use now. One formerly. Deerhounds are not used in any deer forest that I know of in the north of Scotland. The best dog I ever saw for tracking a wounded stag was a cross between a retriever and a pure collie. Collie dogs, when trained young, turn out excellent trackers. Terriers also track a wounded deer very well and *quietly*. We do not let dogs loose after deer; they are always led on leash by a gillie."

Glenfeshie Deer Forest.—"No dogs used here now. There used to be ten. 'Trackers' are useful when a wounded stag gets into a thick wood. But staghounds do more harm than good, especially in steep corries."

Inchgrundle, Tarfside, Brechin.—"Five dogs are used at present; formerly from five to six. Collie dogs have been chiefly used here for deerstalking during the last twenty years. Prior to

that staghounds were used. We generally find the collie more useful than the staghound, as the latter will not follow a track, but runs only by sight, while a good collie will follow the track of a wounded stag through fresh deer."

Braemore Deer Forest, Garve, Ross-shire.—"For twenty-five years we have used no deerhounds. We found them do more harm than good by disturbing the deer. We tried one deerhound for two years, and a collie for three. Since then we have used none. A cross between a deerhound and a collie is used in many places; but I consider a good collie as far superior to any other kind of dog for a wounded deer. As far as my experience goes, any kind of dog is very injurious to a forest, as an active man can always get a shot at a wounded stag, and do less harm, in the way of disturbing, than a dog."

Aviemore Deer Forest.—"Three collies are at present in use, and about the same number during past twenty-eight years. There have been no deerhounds used in neighbouring forests since Lord Bentinck died, thirty years ago. Lord Stamford

tried deerhounds in this forest, but found them unsuitable for rough ground. Properly - trained sheep dogs are the best."

Mamore Forest, Kinlochmore.—"In this forest we use no deerhounds for deer. We occasionally use collie dogs as trackers for wounded deer; and for tracking deer I think no dog so good as a good collie."

Conaglen, Ardgour.—"We use sheep dogs here—two. Between twenty-five and thirty years ago staghounds were used. We find the sheep dogs track a wounded stag better than any other kind of dog, and they are more obedient and have more sense than any others, while they do not disturb the forest so much."

Rothiemurchus Deer Forest.—"At present one tracking collie is used here; formerly two trackers. Good tracking collies are the best for deerstalking."

Glenartney, Comrie.—"The explosive bullets have finished the dog's work. No dogs of any kind are used here. One only in former years. Good collies are the best I ever saw. We rarely lose a stag if 'touched.'"

Braemore Forest, Wick.—"Seven deerhounds are at present used here, and have been during past twelve years. Collie dogs have always been used for tracking. There is no dog more useful in a forest for a deer shot through the body and singled out from the herd than the deerhound, because a pair of deerhounds will always bay a wounded deer, if not pull him down, in a run of half a mile, and they generally do not run that distance if wounded by an 'expanding' bullet."

Corriehoillie Deer Forest, Fort William.—"One collie is used here, and one formerly. We find that a 'tracker' is better for the forest. We use the collie on a string."

Arisaig Deer Forest, Fort William.—"I do not know of any forests where deerhounds are used now. We use no dogs. I consider trackers or collies far more useful in stalking than deerhounds."

Struy Deer Forest, Beaully.—"There are no dogs used in our forest at the present day for deer-stalking. Formerly fourteen were used. Collie dogs are now used more than any other kind. I think it was a great mistake that so many deer-

hounds were used, as they disturbed a forest very much. For my own part, I am very glad the deerhounds are done away with."

Ardverikie Deer Forest, Kingussie.—"Collies are used here for tracking wounded deer; but they are used on the slip only, and are led in hand by a stalker, while they track the wounded stag to its lair. They are not allowed to chase, as was the custom with the deerhound. The deerhound is not now used in the forest, nor in any other that I know of. When the late Lord Henry Bentinck was tenant of this forest, upwards of twenty years ago, he used the Scottish deerhound; but since then they have never been used here. Sportsmen are now seeing the ruin that the deerhound made in a forest, and have almost, if not altogether, given them up, as deer that are chased by dogs will leave a forest, and will not return to it; and, as a rule, the deerhound did not always follow the wounded stag, but chased the herd, frightening them off the ground, thus doing irreparable damage. I, for my part, would never take a dog into a forest; for in nine times out of ten a wounded stag never goes

far before he lies down, thus allowing a second stalk and shot at him; but to do this successfully the stalkers must keep entirely out of sight until he has lain down, or until it is possible to move forward unseen."

Torridon, Ross-shire.—"There are no deerhounds used in the Torridon Deer Forest at present. During the past eighteen years none have been used. We use collie dogs, if we use anything at all, for wounded stags. Slipping dogs in a deer forest is bad for disturbing the ground, and running the risk of continuing the chase into your neighbour's 'sanctuary,' which will likely break faith between parties."

Glen Shieldaig Forest, Lochcarron.—"Only one dog used here at present; and only one as far as I remember. I have not seen a deerhound used for the last twenty years, but I have seen good service done by collies. If a collie is properly trained, there is no fear of ever losing a deer with a broken limb or bone; he is sure to be bayed in the nearest river or loch. We never let a dog loose at deer unless the deer has a broken limb. If it happen to

be a wound in the stomach, we always try to get a second stalk, as with this sort of wound he might run twenty miles before a dog."

Shieldaig Deer Forest, Gairloch, Ross-shire.—"No dogs used. Eighteen years ago four were used. I believe it is a mistake to use deerhounds in a deer forest."

Gairloch, Ross-shire.—"No dogs are used here. One was used some ten years ago. I am of opinion it is much better not to use dogs in deerstalking, especially in a small forest."

Portree.—"No dogs used here now; formerly there were twelve."

Jura Deer Forest.—"There is no dog of any kind used in Jura Deer Forest. There has been one deerhound in my time; but that is thirty years ago. Collie dogs are used in some forests for tracking wounded deer."

Uppat Gate, Strathstevin, Brora.—"From six to eight deerhounds and two collies are now used, and about the same number during the past twenty-six years. Collies are used, or a cross between a collie and a deerhound. The collies, or crosses,

are best adapted for the 'woods, as they track a wounded deer better than a deerhound. But there is no dog better than the pure deerhound on the open ground for speed and a keen eye. The deerhound gives no tongue on the chase, only when the stag is brought to bay."

Ullapool, Loch Broom.—"There are five dogs used here now; formerly two. The Scotch collie is the only breed in use in this forest for tracking. There is no kind of dog better for tracking a deer than a properly-trained collie, as a collie never gives chase except when there is the scent of blood. I am not aware that there is a single deerhound used in this part of the country."

Kingairloch and Glensanda Deer Forest.—"No deerhounds used here. None in my time. Sheep dogs are used to track wounded deer. Deerhounds are very little used in Scotland now in deerstalking, as far as I know."

Ben Damph Deer Forest, Ross-shire.—"There are no dogs used on this forest now, and none for the last nineteen years. I scarcely know a forest to-day where deerhounds are used. I know several

where they are kept, but more for show than anything else. The favourite dog to-day for following a wounded stag is a collie, or a cross between a deerhound and a collie. Such is my experience."

Scarba Forest, Easdale.—"There are no dogs of any kind used in deerstalking in this forest."

Park Deer Forest, Stornoway.—"There are four deerhounds used here at present, and also three cross-bred dogs. In 1873-74-77 eight deerhounds were used. During the last six years the crosses used are one between collie and deerhound, and one between greyhound and collie, which I consider the best for speed and courage."

Fasnat Deer Forest, Beauly, Inverness-shire.—"Collies were used here for deer."

Gruniard Deer Forest, Aultbea.—"No dogs of any kind have been used in this forest for at least twenty-five years."

Invercauld Deer Forest.—"There is only one dog kept here for deerstalking—a cross between a greyhound and a collie. The seldomer dogs are used in the forest the better. In my opinion the Express rifle has done for the dogs. About

thirty-five years ago there were several couples kept—greyhounds and crosses of bloodhounds—but were seldom used. There were also four Scotch terriers, which proved very useful.”

Royal Forest, Dalness, Taynuilt, Argyleshire.—“I don’t know of any place in the North Highlands where deerhounds are kept for stalking. The best tracking dog for deer is a cross between a collie and a setter.”

Kintail Deer Forest, Strome Ferry.—“No stalking has been done in Kintail Deer Forest since the ground was converted into a forest eight years ago. Collies are largely used.”

Caenlochan Forest, Alyth, Glenisla.—“No dogs are used here at present. In seasons 1877-78-79-80 three couples of very good staghounds were used by turns at wounded deer. It is a great pity that such a beautiful breed of dogs is becoming extinct in the forests throughout Scotland.”

Glencally Deer Forest, Glenisla.—“We only use one deerhound in this forest. Only one in use during past ten years. No other breed used. Only in case of real necessity do we let the dog

loose on a wounded stag. I always make it a point never to loose the hound unless the wounded deer is clean away from the herd."

Wyvis Deer Forest.—“No dogs have been used in the Wyvis Forest ever since it was made a forest twenty years ago.”

Kildermorie Forest, Wyvis, East Ross-shire.—“Staghounds were used in this forest thirty years ago by Sir Edward Kerrison. Within the last ten years trackers of the retriever breed have been used.”

Glencarron, Achnasheen, Inverness-shire.—“No deerhounds are used on any part of the deer forests here. Collies are sometimes used.”

Glenfiddich Deer Forest.—“Ten deerhounds are at present used, and ten have been used during the past twenty-six years. No other breeds are used. Deerhounds are much swifter, and, in my opinion, disturb a forest less than any other breed of dogs.”

North Morar Deer Forest, Fort William.—“No dog of any kind used here. Formerly two deerhounds were in use. Collie dogs are used as trackers in some wooded forests. During twenty-

five years' experience of deerstalking, I have only seen two deerhounds used, and that but seldom ; they disturb the forest."

Glenetive Deer Forest.—"We do not keep any dogs in this forest for deerstalking."

Attadale, Strathcarron.—"We do not use any dogs of any kind in our forest."

Garve Deer Forest.—"No dogs of any kind are used in this forest."

Applecross Deer Forest, Ross-shire.—"No dogs used here in deerstalking. In former years eight were used. Trackers and collies are often used. The Express rifle has done away with deerhounds in forests."

Glengarry Deer Forest.—"At present we use three collies in our deer forest ; but fifteen or sixteen years ago I have seen us using as many as six deerhounds. Deerhounds are beautiful sport, but not good for the forest."

Lairg Deer Forest.—"No dogs used in tracking here. Collie dogs cannot be surpassed for deerstalking."

Leckmeln, Garve, Ross-shire.—"The pure

Scottish deerhound is not used now in stalking deer. A collie of the grey shaggy breed is chiefly used now. These dogs are trained to creep, and go through all kinds of different movements, and to keep quite quiet under the most trying circumstances; and they become fond of the work. Crosses between deerhound and collie—called ‘trackers’—are also largely used. Formerly pure deerhounds were extensively employed throughout the Highlands.”

Blackmount, Tyndrum.—“About thirty years ago there were as many as sixty deerhounds kept in the kennels here. This number included some crosses between deerhound and collie. This breed was found very useful in tracking a wounded deer. Deerhounds were entirely given up at Blackmount five years ago, as far as stalking is concerned. Since the introduction of breechloading rifles and explosive bullets, the help of a dog is seldom required in shooting deer. Where dogs are used now, collies are taking the place of deerhounds.”

Beauly.—“No dogs used in deer forest now. Twenty years ago thirteen were used.”

Portree.—"No dogs used here now, and never were."

Morsgail, Stornoway.—"No dogs are used in deerstalking here; never were. We don't believe in dogs for deerstalking in this part of the country."

Glenbruar Deer Forest.—"Seven deerhounds used at the present time; also some half-bred deerhounds, between deerhound and collie."

Carriehallie Deer Forest, Invergarry.—"There are seven collies used as trackers here; each stalker has one. It is thirty years ago since deerhounds were used. Sportsmen and farmers bred them then, but now it is a rare thing to see a deerhound in this part of the country."

Luibnadamp Deer Forest, Lairg.—"No dogs used now in deerstalking here. One was used in 1879, and a collie in 1889."

Strathconon Deer Forest, Muir of Ord.—"For the last twenty years only two dogs were used in this forest—viz., retriever and collie. About six Scotch deerhounds were used before that. Collies and retrievers are the best dogs to use. Terriers are often used, and do fairly well."

Lord Breadalbane, in a letter to the writer, dated 7th May 1891, says: "Since I took the forest into my own hands I have entirely given up the use of deerhounds, as I believe they not only tend to disturb a forest, but also encourage wild shooting on the part of gentlemen, who know that a slightly wounded stag can always be got by the aid of the hounds.

"Years ago, at Blackmount, staghounds were slipped at unwounded deer, which were shot when brought to bay by the hounds. The dog that I find most useful is a thoroughly trained collie, that will hunt by scent as well as by sight. M'Intyre, head forester at Blackmount, will furnish you with any information you may desire, as he has been in the forest since he was a boy."

The foregoing reports clearly show us that the deerhound's part in the sporting world is almost, if not altogether, played out. He ceases to be recognised as part of the deerstalking party; and, as most of the reports say, he is useless—nay, hurtful—as he tends to disturb the deer, and frightens them off the forest. Scotland's good old sporting

days of deerstalking are gone, and the national sport, as practised by our forefathers, is a thing of the past. Sportsman and hound have gone together, and another generation takes the lead. The reason, so far as the deerhound is concerned, is not far to seek, as the following notes will show.

The old forests have been subdivided, so that the hound has not the same extent of ground to go over, and, consequently, when put on a stag only slightly wounded, would, before he had brought him to bay, disturb the whole herd of the forest.

During the time of the flint-headed spear, the bow and arrow, and the flint-sided gun, the deerhound held his proper place; but since the rifle and explosive bullets came into fashion, the deerhound's services are not required, and there is no place for him now in his own Highland home but that of ornamenting the stately halls, as a remembrance of bygone days.

From an article on deer forests in the *Nineteenth Century* we summarise the following :—

Munro, High Dean of the Isles, wrote in 1549 of “Jura’s fyne forest for deire.” Jura still has its

fine deer forests ; and similar notices by the same writer are made of Skye, Scalpa, Raasay, and Harris.

In Martin's description of the Western Islands in 1695, we have like remarks about the existence of large deer forests ; and from that date, down to the latest Government Reports of the present day, we see deer forests as an institution of long standing.

It is very interesting, too, to observe that many of the most famous and extensive deer forests of the present time—such as Athole, Mar, Gaich, Glenfeshie, and some parts of Ross and Sutherlandshire on the mainland, as well as Jura, Harris, and other islands—are precisely those of which we often find special mention in the ancient authorities, the inference being that, from the earliest references down to the present day, these extensive tracts have been devoted to this form of occupation, from being unfitted, owing to their high situation, and rugged and sterile character, for any other known profitable purpose.

These ancient deer forests probably at no time differed much from the deer forests of the present day.

Probably not more than twenty deer forests,

recognised as such, were in existence prior to the beginning of the present century.

In 1872 the number of deer forests was about 70, and in 1883 their number was authoritatively ascertained to be 109, or, allowing for duplicate entries in the Crofters Commissioners' Report, about 99.

Between 1872 and 1883 there were 30 new deer forests formed, viz., 1 in Argyle; 7 in Inverness; 2 in Perth; 19 in Ross and Cromarty; and 1 in Sutherland.

Taking the deer forests of Scotland at 2,000,000 acres, it has been shown that not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in every 1000 within this area is, or has been, arable or cultivated land, and that only about one-tenth of these 2,000,000 acres is below 700 feet sea-level. These facts speak for themselves.

Since 1883 about a dozen more have been afforested, bringing the total deer forests of Scotland up to 153. Ross and Cromarty have upwards of 40 forests, varying in extent from 45,000 acres down to 721 acres.

The approximate extent of the Scottish deer forests is upwards of 2,550,000 acres, giving an

average of between 18,000 and 19,000 acres. The total rental amounts to upwards of £1,170,000, showing that some of them let at a rental of a few pence per acre.

The highest rental is the forest of Mar, £4000 ; its extent is 80,000 acres. The lowest rental is the forest of Arnish, in Ross and Cromarty, £50 ; extent, 3290 acres. The forest with greatest elevation above sea-level is Mar, 4296 feet ; and the lowest altitude is Arnish. 222 feet

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Autumn is dark on the mountains ; grey mist rests on the hills.

OSSIAN.




VI.

PLATES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF CELEBRATED DEERHOUNDS.

THE following notes of deerhounds are abridged from letters kindly sent me by their respective owners, to all of whom I now tender my sincere thanks.

third prize. His name can be traced through pedigrees of the present day.

*“Maida,” Sir Walter’s famous dog, died in 1824. He was whelped probably in 1806, the year in which Sir John Stuart, a relation of Glengarry, routed the French at Maida. He was presented by Glengarry to Scott when full grown, and, though commonly called a deerhound, was not pure bred, as his sire was a Calabrian sheep-dog and his dam one of Glengarry’s deerhounds. The subjoined etching is an adaptation from Landseer’s painting made in 1824.



THE following notes of deerhounds are abridged from letters kindly sent me by their respective owners, to all of whom I now tender my sincere thanks.

"B E V I S."

K.C.S.B. 78.

"SCOTT."

(H. Pointer.)

"MAIDA."

(Sydney Dobell.)

"Bevis" was whelped in 1864, and was bred by Sydney Dobell the poet, and belonged to Mr Faulkner Dobell, his brother. "Bevis" was a great-grandson of Sir Walter Scott's "Maida,"* and a descent of the Glengarry breed.

He stood well, at shoulders being $30\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with chest measurement of 33 inches; head, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. His colour was sandy, with black points. He is said to have been a well-made dog, but if anything short in body.

He was shown at Islington in 1865, taking third prize. His name can be traced through pedigrees of the present day.

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"M O R N A."

K.C.S.B. 11098.

"MORNA II."

"SHULACH."

(Mr Spencer Lucy.)

"Morna" was bred by Mr Henry Spencer Lucy of Charlecote Park, Warwickshire, and whelped in May 1879. She was a very lengthy bitch, and was 26 inches high, with a girth of 29 inches, and loin of 22 inches. She had great breadth of hind-quarters, with broad back, and was, in fact, a "big little one," being possessed of a characteristic head, rather broad at ears. She took this from her family, but tapered finely at the muzzle. Her ears had the best of carriage and smoothness, and her head was free from the long shaggy hair seen in some specimens of the breed, and this has been transmitted to her offspring. Her coat was hard and crisp.

"Morna" was only wed once, and that to "Champion Lord of the Isles," the only two of her offspring that were shown being "Fingal II."

and "Guy Mannering," a promising dog, but stolen before he reached maturity.

Her show career was very successful, her last appearance being in 1885 at Birmingham, where she gained first prize and cup for the best in all classes.

While her owner was writing these notes for me "Morna" became ill, and ere morning dawned was dead (13th January 1892), nearly thirteen years old—a long age for a deerhound.



Morna

"CHAMPION LORD OF THE ISLES."

K.C.S.B. 13908.

"WALLACE."

"LORNA."

"Champion Lord of the Isles" was bred by Mr H. P. Parks, and whelped October 1879. He stood $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulder; chest measurement 34 inches, and 24 inches round the loin—his head being 12 inches in length, showing great character. His ears were fairly small, well set on, light, and beautifully carried; his colour a bluish-grey, with dark-blue head. He was altogether a powerfully-made dog, with an abundance of character and quality. He was only shown once before Mr Hickman's possession of him, at the age of five years. His show career was, unfortunately, a short one of eighteen months, but during that time he gained nine first prizes, and had only been shown seven times, at the leading shows of London, Birmingham, &c. He is the sire of "Champion Fingal II."





Lord of the Isles

D. Burns Gray

"G U N N E R."

K.C.S.B. 14764.

"GREY COMYN."

(Late "HECTOR.")

Bred at Ickivan Park.

(Marquis of Bristol.)

"LEONA."

(Late "LINDA.")

K.C.S.B. 12436.

(Mr H. P. Parks.)

"Gunner" was bred by Mr H. P. Parks in 1882. He was a large and powerful dog, good in legs and feet, well made, and stood $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder. His main fault was his head, which was rather coarse. His colour was a brown-grey brindle. He died young, leaving, among other stock, "Crofter," who was by him ex "Sheila."



“DONAVOURD OSSIAN.”

K.C.S.B. 19774.

“DUNROBIN TORRUM.”
(Duke of Sutherland.)

“SHULACH.”
(William Gow.)

“CHAMPION BEATRICE.”

K.C.S.B. 13904.

“CHAMPION BEVIS I.”
K.C.S.B. 9734.

“HEATHER.”
K.C.S.B. 8841.

These two celebrated deerhounds, the property of William Gordon, Esq., 4 Cottismore Gardens, Kensington, London, held a prominent place on our show benches for several years.

“Donavoured Ossian,” when called “Donald II.,” appeared at the Crystal Palace and Aquarium (Kennel Club Shows), and at Birmingham, but did not secure more than a “V.H.C.” at each place; and in his early career as “Donavoured Ossian” we find him in the same place.

It was not till this hound was well matured that he made his mark, beginning with first prize at Barn Elms, and afterwards succeeded in taking the leading honours at several of the principal shows.

“Donavourd Ossian” never attained the title of champion, as his owner, tiring of the uncertainty of the show ring, made his famous hound his companion—and a good and faithful one he was, till he was laid low by the cowardly act of an over-zealous keeper, who suspected that every dog he saw was poaching, or about to do so.

This story is told elsewhere, is well known, and caused some sensation at the time of its occurrence. (*See* sporting papers, October 1891.)

“Donavourd Ossian” was a taking dog, standing well in front, with grand coat of the best of colours—dark blue-brindle. His measurements I have been unable to get.

“Champion Beatrice,” a grand “high” bitch of light blue-brindle, has been a conspicuous figure in deerhound circles for long, and is still hale and hearty. Traces of old age are beginning to obtrude themselves, as she is now eleven years of age, being whelped 13th July 1881. Her breeder was the Rev. G. F. Hodson. “Champion Beatrice” is sister of the famous “Champion Chieftain” (K.C.S.B. 12192), and dam of “Rona III.” (K.C.S.B. 23973). She

has won at the leading Kennel Club and other shows.

Though of large size and fine characteristic appearance, she would not now hold her former high position, standards of excellence having undergone such changes within a very short space of time.

“Champion Beatrice” is now in my possession, and, like the last minstrel, “courted and caressed, and in hall a welcome guest.” She has every comfort and kind attention, and her declining years will be passed in peace.

Mr Gordon has owned many other deerhounds of great merit. No other breed of dog ever held the same place in his esteem, and though now “out of the running,” he has still a warm heart for Scotland’s finest breed—the deerhound.



Donard Ossip

Donard

"CHAMPION FINGAL II."

K.C.S.B. 19776.

"CHAMPION LORD OF THE ISLES."

K.C.S.B. 13908.

"MORNA."

K.C.S.B. 11098.

"Fingal II.," the property of Walter Evans, Esq. of Kingsburgh House, Birmingham, was bred by G. W. Hickman, Esq., and whelped 14th July 1884.

He passed from the breeder's hands into the possession of the late Mr Spencer Lucy, and was used by him in his deer forest in Scotland. From this he came into the possession of Mr Gibbins, and was shown by him at Warwick and Birmingham, and took first honours at both places. After this he was bought by his present owner, Mr Evans, and has had a very eventful career.

His wins under his new owner are—Alexandra Palace, first; Coventry, first; Manchester, first; Glasgow, first and special.

Having now gained the requisite number of points to qualify him for the challenge class, he entered it at Olympia, where he secured the champion prize; the champion prize and cup for best

deerhound in show at Birmingham, 1889 ; Liverpool, 1889 ; Manchester, 1889 ; first prize at Leeds (no challenge class here) ; champion prize at Liverpool in 1890 ; first prize at Coventry in 1890 (no challenge class) ; champion prize at Bath in 1891. He has also been successful as one of a team, and has taken many prizes.

“Champion Fingal II.,” as will be seen from measurements given in the context, stands 30 inches at shoulders, is of a dark-blue colour, and has good coat. One of this hound’s best points are his ears, which he inherits from his dam “Morna,” and which descend to his progeny, showing the purity of the breed.

“Fingal II.” has sired many good dogs, and most of them are present-day winners. The most notable of these are “Earl II.,” “Rossie Bruar,” “Morna II.,” and “Rossie Blue Bonnet.” All of these have proved themselves of good quality, and have taken numerous prizes. At the late Edinburgh Kennel Club Show, out of a class of forty-five, there were ten entries registered to his credit.



"ROSSIE BRAN."

K.C.S.B. 19775.

"HAICK."

(Leith.)

"SCHULACH."

(Leith.)

"Rossie Bran" (late "Donavoured Bran II.") was whelped 13th September 1883, his breeder being Alexander Leith, Esq. of Freefield, Glenkindie, who showed him at Aberdeen in 1885, and gained second prize. Mr Leith sold him to Mr W. Gordon, who showed very successfully at the leading shows. He then passed into the hands of Mr Chapman, who kept him for a short time, after which he came into my possession. I showed him at Aberdeen in 1890, winning first prize—his last appearance on the show bench, for shortly after this show I sold him, along with "Rossie Cora," to Mr Robertson, of Melbourne, where he arrived safe, and gave entire satisfaction to his new owner.

"Rossie Bran" was a grand upstanding hound, with good head and ears, built on racing lines, with the best of coat, and of a dark-blue brindle colour.

"ROSSIE CORA."

K.C.S.B. 23972.

"BUSCAR II."

K.C.S.B. 18385.

"CORRIE ROY."

(R. Hood Wright.)

His companion in the accompanying engraving is "Rossie Cora" (late "Moonlight"). "Rossie Cora" was bred by Mr Hallin, Louth, in November 1886. She is a large and well-made bitch, with plenty of bone, good head, and expression. There is little doubt she was the best deerhound bitch of her day. She was not often in the show ring—only seven times, and out of these appearances she gained four first prizes, two seconds, and one third, and this when scarcely more than a puppy.

"Rossie Cora" was mated to "Rossie Bran" *en route* for Australia, and shortly after her arrival in the colony gave birth to ten puppies, six dogs and four bitches, and the Australian papers of that date complimented Mr Robertson on bringing two such perfect animals to Australia.

One paper says: "The ss. *Damascus* brought

out some valuable additions to the Victorian dog fancy. Mr John Robertson imports three deerhounds, two of which are excellent specimens, and, as far as I know, much superior to anything at present in the colonies.

“The dog ‘Rossie Bran’ is a grand fellow, with that immense power, combined with agility, which stamps the word ‘noble’ on this ancient and splendid breed. In colour he is a rich blue-brindle; and I have no hesitation in saying that, when he makes his *début* on our show benches, he will prove quite an exceptional attraction.

“‘Rossie Cora’ (late ‘Moonlight’) is a meet companion for a lady; and although not so powerful either in jaw or bone, she is of great size, and possesses as good a coat as one wishes. In colour she follows the dog, with the exception of a few white marks. A young fawn brindle bitch accompanies them, but is not nearly so good as the others, though a fair specimen.”

After congratulating their new owner on their safe arrival, the article continues: “These dogs are not only an ornament and an attraction as show

animals, but should prove of great service in breeding dogs in the colonies."

While regretting that two of the best types of hounds have left our shores, and their usefulness lost to us, still we, as breeders of Scotland's national dog, should be proud to think that they have got such warm supporters and admirers in the land of their adoption, and we trust the foregoing facts will instil in us stronger desires to look after and encourage this breed, which has of late been so neglected.

"Rossie Bran" and "Rossie Cora" have been exhibited at the great Melbourne Show, and have each taken first place in their respective classes. Some of their puppies have also come in for good places.



"Glossie Cora"

"Horse Dynamis"

Birmingham, and other leading exhibitions. On her native heath she pulled down her stag in good style. Being bred in Blackmount Deer Forest she got plenty of scope for her natural calling.

Her sire "Ossian" was a grand specimen of his breed, of a yellow-grey colour, and unsurpassed in the chase; while on her dam's side she possessed the pure M'Neill blood, which has been in Lord Tweedmouth's kennels for twelve generations.



...exhibitions. On
...her stag in good
...Deer Forest she
...the King.

...and unsurpassed in
...side she possessed
...which has been in Lord
...generations.



St. Bernard, Newport

“ROSSIE RALPH.” *

K.C.S.B. 26225.

“BRAN.”
(Lord Stalbridge.)

“FLY III.”
(Mr Clark.)

“Rossie Ralph,” the property of E. Weston Bell of Rossie, Forgandenny, Perthshire, whelped 14th February 1887, was bred by Mr Clark, Glenfeshie, son of the noted foxhunter and breeder of deerhounds for many years.

“Rossie Ralph” is a hound of exceptional merit, standing $30\frac{1}{4}$ inches at shoulder, with chest measurement of 34 inches; length of head $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. He is built on true deerhound lines, with shoulders and legs of excellent quality, and the best of feet. The body of this hound is the best of any living at the present time. His coat is hard and crisp, of a light-grey brindle. He shows plenty of bone and muscular development, but at the same time without coarseness. He has appeared at the leading shows, and has won as follows :—

* Now styled “Champion Rossie Ralph,” July 1892.

Second Alexandra Palace, 1889; first (open), first (local), Perth, 1889; first Greenock, 1889; first Ayr, 1889; first and cup Blairgowrie, 1889; first and cup Downfield, Dundee, 1889; first and second medals Montrose, 1889; first and cup Dundee, 1889; first and cup Dunfermline, 1890; first Liverpool, 1890; first Manchester, 1890; second Glasgow, 1890; second Agricultural Hall, 1890; first Ayr, 1890; first and special Greenock, 1890; first Darlington, 1890; first and cup Downfield, Dundee, 1890; gold medal and second Edinburgh, 1890; first and special Glasgow, 1890; first and cup Dundee, 1890; first and special Aberdeen, and gold medal for best sporting dog in the show, 1891; first Bath, 1891; first and cup Dunfermline, 1891; first Kennel Club Show, London, 1891; first Kilmarnock, 1891; first Glasgow, 1891; first and cup Dundee (challenge), 1891; first and gold medal and challenge plate, Scottish Kennel Club Show, Edinburgh, 1891. Besides other honours, he has also won brace and team prizes at Glasgow, Kennel Club, Islington, Dundee, &c., &c.





'Rossie Ralph'

"OSCAR VI."

K.C.S.B. 26220.

"JOCK."

K.C.S.B. 19778.

"LADY GARRY."

K.C.S.B. 28411.

"FREDA."

"STRATHMORE." "DUCHESS II."

K.C.S.B. 23961.

"LADY GARRY."

K.C.S.B. 28411.

"LUFRA." "MORNA II."

These three hounds are the property of Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington.

"Oscar VI." was bred by her Grace, and was whelped 23rd December 1887. He is a well-proportioned dog, standing 28 inches at shoulder, and of a good colour—grey-blue brindle; has been successfully shown, and gained first Olympia, first Brighton, second Birmingham, and other honours.

"Lady Garry," a blue-brindle, was bred by Mr Clarke, June 1885. She stands 26 inches at shoulder. She was shown at Brighton and took third prize.

The etching of these three hounds shows their quality; and although they are built on rather fine lines, still they denote the true deerhound character.





Canis VI

J. G. G. G.

J. G. G. G.

"STRATHMORE."

K.C.S.B. 23961.

"ORIN."

(Hon. Mrs Morgan.)

"BRENDA."

(Hon. Mrs Morgan.)

"Strathmore," the property of H. Edwards, Esq. of Elmhurst, Wellingborough, was bred by the Hon. Mrs D. Morgan in October 1886, and was bought by his present owner to replace "Robin Adair," which he had previously sold.

"Strathmore" is a fine powerful dog, standing 31 inches high. His colour is dark-brindle (blue), and his very small ears add greatly to his appearance. He has been very successful on the show bench, having taken first prize at Brighton in 1886--88, first Birmingham, Chelmsford, Crystal Palace, Agricultural Hall (Kennel Club Show), Manchester, Kettering, Sandy, Bradford, Crystal Palace (Challenge), Coventry, besides minor honours.

"Strathmore" is the sire of a great many prize-winners.





Strathmore

"ROSSIE BLUE BELL."

K.C.S.B. 26232.

(E. Weston Bell.)

"ROBIN ADAIR."

K.C.S.B. 19783.

"DUCHESS II."

K.C.S.B. 21799.

"Rossie Blue Bell" (late "Countess IV.") was bred by H. Edwards, Esq., Wellingborough, 15th June 1888.

The lineal descent of this bitch, comprising, as it does, the purest blood the country ever had, could not but produce one of the most perfectly made and most typical deerhounds of the present day.

Being almost perfectly modelled, she stands $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder, with chest measurement of 32 inches; capital head, good shoulders, and ears; a good, hard, crisp coat of a light grey brindle.

"Rossie Blue Bell" has had a splendid show career, as she has taken the following premier honours:—First Birmingham, 1890–91–92; first Crystal Palace, 1890–91–92; first Manchester;

first Bath ; first Kennel Club, London, 1890-91-92, &c., &c.; and having taken the requisite number of points at Kennel Club Shows, she is now styled "Champion Rossie Blue Bell."





"S W I F T."

K.C.S.B. (No.....*)

"CHAMPION ATHOLE II."

K.C.S.B. 17924.

"HEDWIG."

K.C.S.B. 26234.

This hound was bred by Herbert Singer, Esq., his owner, and whelped 3rd November 1889. Built on fine lines, he stands $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulders; has good length of neck; head of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; measures well round the chest, being $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches. He shows excellent quality, and being of a lively disposition, does himself credit in the show ring. His colour is red-brindle.

"Swift" has been very successful on the show bench, having won first Crystal Palace (under eighteen months), 1890; first Agricultural Hall, 1891; first and open Gloucester, 1891; first Bristol, 1891; first Edinburgh, 1891; first Crystal Palace, 1891; besides one of the brace and team prizes at the Crystal Palace, Agricultural Hall, Gloucester, and Bristol, 1891, &c.

* His number in K.C.S. Book not yet given (1892).





"ROSSIE BEDE."

K.C.S.B. (No.....*)

(E. Weston Bell.)

"BRUCE IV."

(Mr Goulter.)

"ELSIE."

(Mrs Dawkins.)

"Rossie Bede" (late "Gurth ") was whelped in May 1885. He was bred by Mrs Dawkins, and made his first public appearance at Bath in 1890, under the ownership of Mr Heacock; then at the Kennel Club Show, 1891, under his present owner, and has since been successful at the Edinburgh, Darlington, and Dundee Shows.

"Rossie Bede" shows the best of quality, standing 30 inches at shoulder. He possesses the best head, neck, ears, and front of any deerhound; a grand long body, deep chest of $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with an excellent coat of pure texture, of a blue-brindle colour, his only fault being rather straight in hocks.

Swift of foot, and keen at his quarry, "Rossie Bede" can beat most of his kennel companions by his grand racing powers.

* His number in K.C.S. Book not yet given (1892).





D. Burns Gray

“ROSSIE BLUE BONNET.” “ROSSIE BRUAR.”

K.C.S.B. 28410.

K.C.S.B. 28399.

(E. Weston Bell.)

“CHAMPION FINGAL II.”

“ARGYLE CISSY.”

K.C.S.B. 19776.

K.C.S.B. 21794.

“ROSSIE BLACK BILL.”

K.C.S.B. (No.....*)

(E. Weston Bell.)

“BRAN.”

“COUNTESS.”

(Lord Stalbridge.)

(P. Campbell.)

“Rossie Blue Bonnet” and “Rossie Bruar” were whelped on the 27th September 1889, the breeder being Mr Anderson.

“Rossie Blue Bonnet” stands $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder, with chest girth 32 inches, parts finely proportioned; with good coat, grand head, and ears well placed and small; her colour is grey-brindle. She has been shown successfully at Edinburgh, 1890-91, &c.

“Rossie Bruar” is a blue-brindle of good quality; correct in head, ears, body, and legs,

* His number in K.C.S. Book not yet given (1892).

showing plenty of racing power, combined with strength. He stands $29\frac{1}{4}$ inches at shoulder, and 30 inches round chest. He has been shown at Edinburgh (Scottish Kennel Club), Glasgow, Darlington, Dundee, and Inverness. At the latter he took premier honours, at the others second.

“Rossie Black Bill” was whelped 10th May 1890. His breeder was Mr Campbell, Glenbruar.

This grand young dog, built on racing lines, combined with grace and beauty, is one of the best youngsters of the day.

Head of proper dimensions, with well-proportioned neck and shoulders; fine hind-quarters, showing strength and symmetry; deep chest, well ribbed, and a coat hard and of proper texture. His expression and general appearance denote every characteristic of the pure deerhound.



'Rossie Bruar'

'Rossie Blue Bonnet'

'Rossie Black Bill'

“B R A N.”

(M'Neill.)

“Bran,” a celebrated deerhound of the pure M'Neill strain.

Characteristic in build, colour, and symmetry of the true old Scottish deerhound.



Brown

VII.

PROPOSED DEERHOUND CLUB.

WE hail with pleasure the idea of a club being instituted for this, the most ancient, beautiful, and reliable of the canine race—the Scottish deerhound.

The primary idea in the formation of any club for any special breed should be—(1) the protection from deterioration or fancy breeding, to suit the requirements of whimsical ideas; and (2) to frame a code of rules and regulations, all aiming at a certain standpoint of excellence, only to be attained by judicious breeding. Then may we hope to see the deerhound as he was in his true state.

In the present state of the breed we have good reason to congratulate ourselves that, with so many good specimens at our disposal, we have no very difficult task to perform. This, no doubt, entirely

depends on our agreeing what this standard of excellence should be.

The diversity of opinions among the present deerhound breeders as to what a deerhound should be is somewhat bewildering. There are various theories as to the height, colour, substance, racing and staying powers, &c. ; and in regard to these we would do well, to a *certain extent*, to be guided by the opinions of some of our old Highland breeders, trainers, and sportsmen, who knew the dog in his native wilds.

CROSSES.—To cross the deerhound with any foreign element is not, in the interest of pure breed, recognised ; but when coarse heads and other blemishes present themselves, the breeder may, with advantage, have recourse to the Barzois (see my letter in *Fanciers' Gazette*, April 1892) ; but do not go beyond the first cross.

The Barzois cross has a great tendency to produce narrow and rounded heads, and also to fine down the deerhound too much. Therefore, when this cross has to be resorted to, great care should be exercised in selection.

We have now some deerhounds too fine, and others too coarse ; these should, if properly mated, meet the requirements of breeders in general. Still we think that deerhounds should beget deerhounds.

JUDGES.—Breeder as judges are, as a rule, a little biased, and often “go” for one particular family type, and that as his fancy inclines ; but this will disappear when a standpoint has been fixed, for then the breeder will be a better judge than the mere theorist.

Under this head I must put forward a claim for Scotsmen as judges of this old breed. Do not for a moment, however, imagine that I mean to disparage the opinions and discernment of our present-day judges—gentlemen of experience and sound judgment ; but what we wish to see is trained and experienced stalkers as judges—men who have had life-long practice in deerstalking and in the management of the deerhound.

These old worthies are becoming few and far between ; but before old age has overtaken them, or they have been called away to the “land o’ the

leal," we should like to see and hear them giving their decisions—how far they differ from our stereotyped ideas, what their ideal of a working dog is, and their various requirements for the chase. We might then, by a skilful blending of opinions, come to some fair and reliable judging standard.

As every class or breed of dogs should have a maximum of points for point judging, we, after careful consideration, submit the following as an approximate guide:—

Head,	15
Ears,	6
Eyes,	4
Neck,	5
Chest,	7
Body,	10
Fore-arm,	7
Thigh and hock,	12
Feet,	7
Tail,	5
Coat texture,	4
Expression and general appearance,	18
Grand total,	<hr/> 100

The colour of the deerhound has already been discussed, and to this proposed club we would recommend close attention to white markings on chest,

feet, and tips of tail. Too severe censure and condemnation in regard to these points should be avoided, as very few deerhounds of the present day are without some slight spot of white; and, further, whether these white markings are natural, or the result of some foreign cross, is still a disputed point. Breeders should, therefore, try to improve



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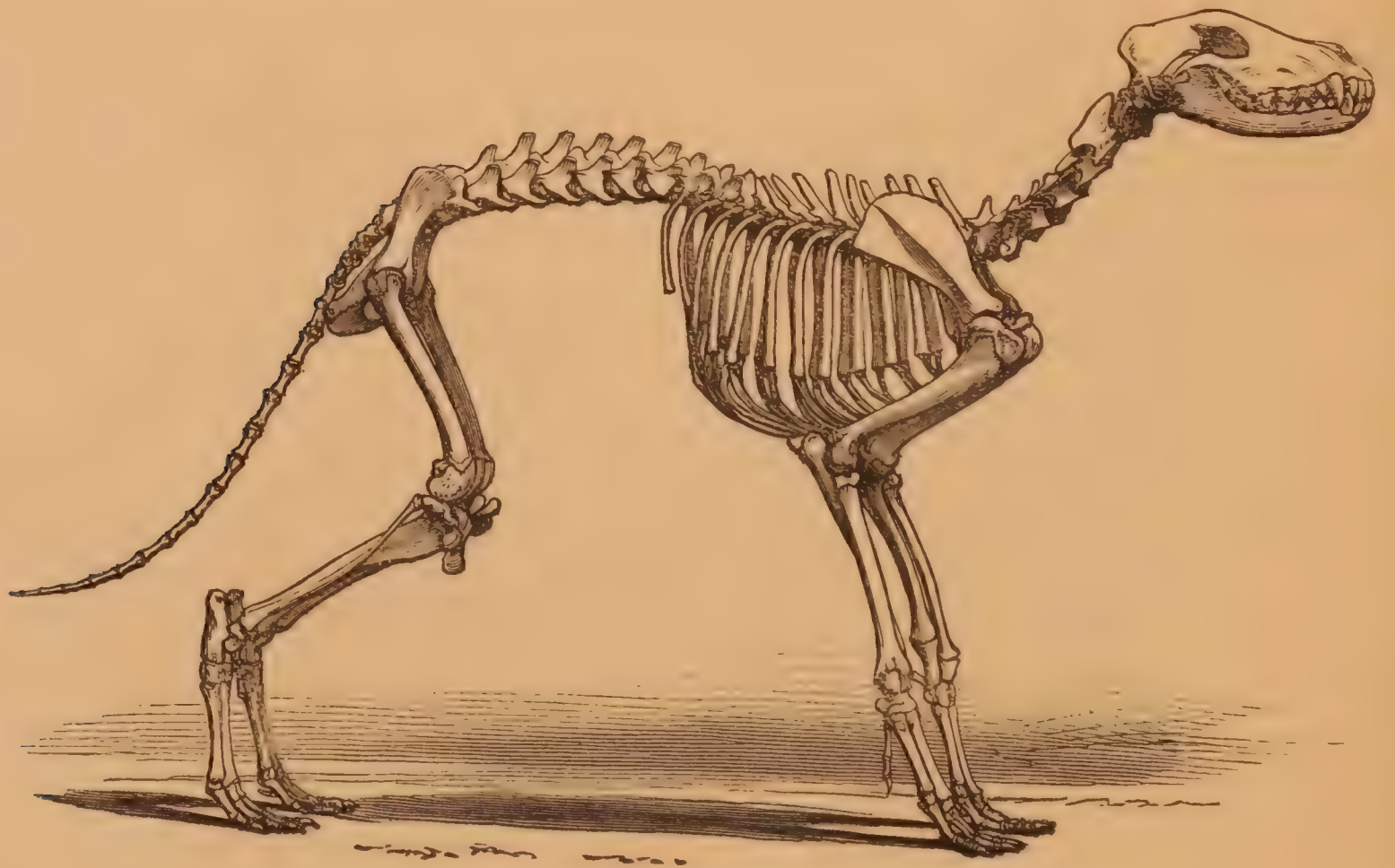


I sit by the mossy fountain; on the top of the hill of winds. Dark waves roll
over the heath. The lake is troubled below. The deer descend from the hill.

OSSIAN.

APPENDIX A.

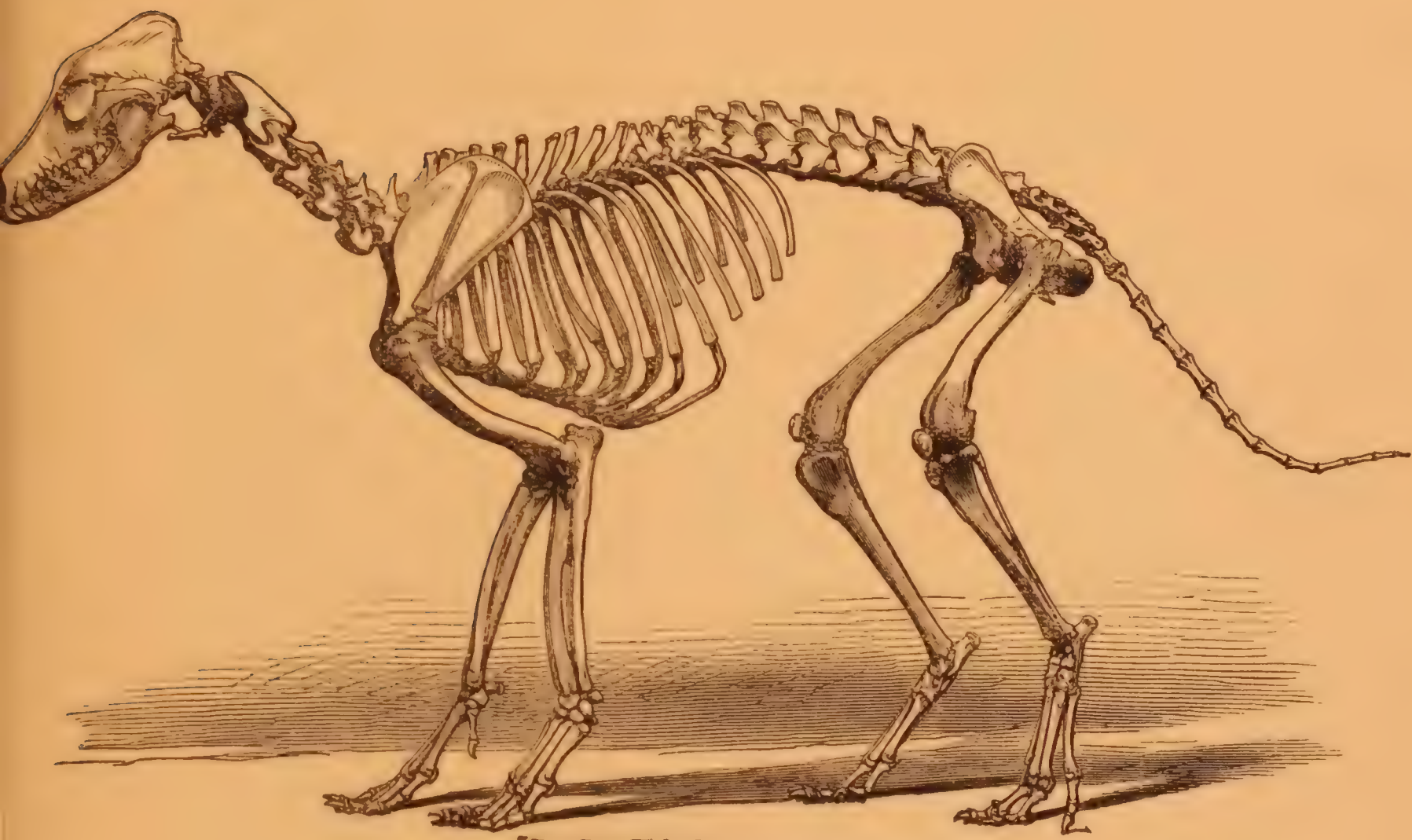
It is well known that, whatever view may be held as to the origin of the dog, its anatomical characteristics closely resemble those of the wolf,



SKELETON OF GREYHOUND (FIG. 6).

fox, &c. It is more nearly allied to the wolf than the fox; both the dog and wolf, for example, possess the same number of bones in the vertebral

column—namely, seven cervical, thirteen thoracic, seven lumbar, three sacral, and *fifteen caudal* vertebræ. The fox differs from them in possessing a differently-shaped sacrum and *twenty-two caudal* vertebræ (Owen).



SKELETON OF DEERHOUND (FIG. 5).

Apart from external characters, there do not appear to be marked anatomical peculiarities in the deerhound. In its skeleton it has close affinities with the greyhound.

The skulls of the deerhound and greyhound (Figs. 5 and 6) exhibit the following differences : the skull of the deerhound is altogether more massive, possesses more strongly-marked muscular impressions, and has a longer temporal ridge ; secondly, the cranium of the deerhound is loftier and more capacious, the face is shorter and deeper, and the snout is less pointed. The skeleton of the deerhound (Fig. 5) indicates two essential features—strength and speed. The bones of the limbs are massive and large, and give attachment to powerful muscles. The curve of the spine, and the position of the bones of the limbs in relation to it, and their inclination and individual forms, at the same time point to the possession of considerable speed.

APPENDIX B.

In 1623 we find a letter quoted in Smith's *History of Waterford* that the Deputy in Ireland, Lord Falkland, wrote to the Earl of Cork, asking him, evidently as a great favour, to procure him some Irish greyhounds, in the following terms:—

“MY LORD,—I have lately received letters from my son, Duke of Buckingham, and others of my noble friends, who have entreated me to send them some greyhound dogs and bitches out of this kingdom of the biggest sort, which I perceive they intend to present unto divers princes and other noble persons, and if you can possibly let them be white, which is the colour most in repute here.”

Also in Ware's *Antiquities of Ireland* that Sir Thomas Rowe, in 1615, was requested by the Great Mogul to send him some Irish greyhounds as the most welcome present he could make him. And from the same author we learn that Henry VIII. commanded the Irish Deputy to send annually, along with four goshawks, four greyhounds to the Marquis of Desarya, a Spanish nobleman.

APPENDIX C.

LORD ALTAMONT'S LETTER TO THE LINNÆAN
SOCIETY.

“There were formerly in Ireland two kinds of wolfdogs—the greyhound and the mastiff. Till within these two years I was possessed of both kinds, perfectly distinct, and easily known from each other. The heads were not so sharp in the latter as in the former ; but there seemed a great similarity in temper and disposition, both being harmless and indolent. The painting you have is of the mastiff wolfdog.”

APPENDIX D.

From Mr Hood Wright, of Newton Hall, Newton-le-Willows, the well-known judge, breeder, and exhibitor, I have some notes, and from these the following are taken. He says: "I commenced to breed deerhounds about twenty-five years ago with a puppy brought from Scotland by my sister, who presented it to me, and which I showed at the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Shows, and won.

"After this, Dr Cox, of Manchester, gave me a bitch puppy, which he called 'Busy,' and she, being mated with 'Oscar II.,' brought forth his celebrated dog 'Bevis'* (K.C.S.B. 4755—pupped 1874), winner of over a hundred prizes. 'Bevis' stood $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder, weighing 109 pounds. His colour was a dark-brindle, going off into a dark-brown. He had almost a perfect head, a heavy coat, and ears only of a medium quality, and his blood runs through most of the present

* This dog must not be confounded with "Champion Bevis," the sire of "Champion Chieftain."

pedigrees." "Busy," the mother of "Bevis," was of a lovely colour, dark steel-grey, with white tips to her tail; "but I do not object to this," says Mr Wright, "it comes from the Menzies strain."

This bitch was served by Mr Slatter's "Wallace," a big grey-coloured hound, and produced "Sheila," who stood $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder, had good bone, rather long in body, but built on racing lines. Her only fault was being a little out at elbows. This bitch was of great service to her owner, having winners in nearly every litter.

"Wallace," the sire of "Sheila," was bred by Mr J. Weller, by "Oscar" (139). His pedigree is not known; but in 1867 he won at Manchester, and was said then to be out of Lord H. Bentinck's "Carrick."

"Sheila" was the dam of "Clansman," Wilson's "Oscar," Clarke's "Gillie," the celebrated American bitch "Wonder," Wright's "Brorce," and "Crofter," the best Mr Hood Wright ever possessed.

Another hound in Mr Wright's possession is "Duich," by "Buscar II.," ex "Lucy."

"Duich" is a very large bitch, and a very well

made one; but a misfortune to her thigh rather spoils her. Her dam "Lucy" was bred by Mr Lucy, of Stratford-on-Avon, by Mr Hickman's "Mor," which was a light-loined, small bitch, and yet had the biggest dogs and bitches extant, notably "Shakespeare II.," big enough to be an Irish wolf.

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The dogs fly off at once, grey-bounding through the heath.
A deer fell by every dog; three by the white-breasted Bran.

FINGAL VI.

APPENDIX E.

MEASUREMENTS OF DEERHOUNDS.

The following are the measurements of “Lady Boswell” (“Hector,” ex “Bellé”) when $6\frac{3}{4}$ months old, and pups ex “Lady Boswell” by “Lord Boswell” (pedigree unknown) at eight months old; also pup by “Champion Chieftain,” ex “Borlain” (“Royal Roy”) at seven months old :—

	LADY BOSWELL.	COW BOY.	TAGGART II.	ROYAL ROY.
Height at shoulder,	26 in.	29 in.	$28\frac{1}{2}$ in.	25 in.
Girth of chest, . .	$27\frac{1}{2}$ „	30 „	31 „	28 „
Length (tip to tip),	64 „	—	—	51 „ ^{to tip of tail.}
Girth of head, . .	$15\frac{1}{2}$ „	17 „	$16\frac{1}{2}$ „	14 „
Girth of fore-arm, .	7 „	7 „	8 „	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „
Weight,	62 lbs.	79 lbs.	86 lbs.	57 lbs.
Length of head, .	$9\frac{1}{2}$ in.	11 in.	11 in.	10 in.

“Lady Boswell” is still in the Rossie Kennels, “Cow Boy” and “Taggart II.” in America, and “Royal Roy” died suddenly in June 1889.

Measurements of "Rossie Blue Bell" (K.C.S.B. 26232), the property of Mr E. Weston Bell. Age, 3 years 6 months.

Height at shoulder,	.	.	.	.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Girth of chest,	.	.	.	.	32 „
Length of head,	.	.	.	.	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „
Girth of head,	.	.	.	.	$14\frac{3}{4}$ „
Girth of fore-arm,	.	.	.	.	7 „
Length from nose to root of tail,	.	.	.	.	3 ft. 9 „

Measurements of Mr E. Weston Bell's "Rossie Bede." Age, 6 years.

Height at shoulder,	.	.	.	.	30 inches.
Girth of chest,	.	.	.	.	$32\frac{1}{2}$ „
Length of head,	.	.	.	.	11 „
Girth of head,	.	.	.	.	16 „
Girth of fore-arm,	.	.	.	.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „
Length from nose to root of tail,	.	.	.	.	4 ft. 2 „

Measurements of Mr E. Weston Bell's "Rossie Ralph" (K.C.S.B. 26225). Age, 3 years 10 months.

Height at shoulder,	.	.	.	.	$30\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Girth of chest,	.	.	.	.	34 „
Length of head,	.	.	.	.	$11\frac{1}{4}$ „
Girth of head,	.	.	.	.	$16\frac{1}{4}$ „
Girth of fore-arm,	.	.	.	.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „
Length from nose to root of tail,	.	.	.	.	4 ft. 2 „

Measurements of Mr Hood Wright's "Bevis"
(K.C.S.B. 4755), taken 29th January 1880, when
he was six years of age.

Height at shoulder,	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Round chest,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Round fore-arm,	7 „
Round thigh,	17 „
Length of head,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Round skull,	16 „
Length from tip to tip,	5 ft. 10 „

Measurements of "Champion Fingal II."
(K.C.S.B. 19776), the property of W. Evans, Esq.
Age, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ years.

Height at shoulder,	30 inches.
Girth of chest,	32 „
Length of head,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Girth of head,	16 „
Length from tip of nose to root of tail,	4 ft. 2 „
Girth of fore-arm,	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Length of ear,	4 „
Weight,	86 lbs.

The following are measurements taken of the Deerhound Classes at Birmingham Dog Show in 1872, by G. W. Hickman, Esq. :—

D O G S.

N A M E.	Age. Y. M.	Height. Inches.	Girth. Inches.	Loin. Inches.	Length of Head. Inches.
Mr James Addie's "Charlie," .	3 0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	24	11
„ „ „ "Arran," .	2 0	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Crum's "Colin," . .	3 0	28	31	24	10
„ Hickman's "Morna," .	4 0	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Overton's "Atkin," . .	5 0	28	32	24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Park's "Torrum," . .	1 7	30	32	23	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ „ "Bruce," . .	0 9	28	32	24	11
„ Macfie's "Oscar," . .	2 0	28	30	24	11
„ Hancock's "Young Torrum,"	0 10	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Schweiss's "Bismarck," .	1 9	28	30	22	9
Rev. Mr Hodson's "Oscar," .	5 0	28	32	24	10
Mr Dawes' "Warrior," . .	4 0	28	32	24	11
„ „ „ "Young Warrior," .	1 6	28	30	22	10
„ Watson's "Roswell," . .	2 0	28	32	24	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

B I T C H E S.

Mr Bowles' "Braie," . .	3 0	27	30	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Carboucle's "Lufra," . .	5 0	26	27	21	9
„ Lewis' "Hilda," . .	0 9	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ „ "Meg," . .	0 9	26	27	21	10
Col. Shakespear's "Bertha," .	3 6	26	28	21	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr Murdoch's "Juno," . .	5 0	26	28	21	9
Rev. Mr Hodson's "Hylde," .	5 0	29	31	22	11
Mr Dawes' "Brenda," . .	1 6	27	28	24	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following measurements of deerhounds, taken at the late (December 1891) Birmingham (National) Dog Show, have been verified by their respective owners:—

D O G S.

N A M E.	Age. Y. M.	Height. Inches.	Girth. Inches.	Loin. Inches.	Length of Head. Inches.
Mr Evans' "Fingal II.," .	7 4	30	32	25	12½
„ E. W. Bell's "Rossie Ralph,"	3 9	30¼	34	23	11¼
„ Templeton's "Fruggie," .	1 9½	28¾	32	22½	11
„ Bladon's "Ivanhoe," .	2 5	30½	33½	25¼	11
„ Crisp's "Robin Hood," .	4 5	30¼	33	24½	11½
„ E. W. Bell's "Rossie Bede,"	6 6	30	32½	24	11
„ „ "Rossie Bruar,"	2 2	29¼	30	21	10¾
„ „ "Rossie Blake,"	2 2	29½	32½	21	11¼
„ Edmond's "Glowlyn," .	2 8	29	31	22	11½
„ Evans' "Ensign," .	1 5	30¼	32½	23½	12
„ „ "Earl II.," .	2 6	29	32¼	22	11
„ „ "Esquire," .	1 7	29½	31¼	24	11

B I T C H E S.

Mr Evans' "Eva," .	2 3	28¼	31	22	10¾
„ E. W. Bell's "Rossie Bet,"	Unknown	26½	29	19½	10¼
„ „ "Rossie Blue } Bonnet," }	2 2	29	29¾	20	10¾
„ „ "Rossie Blue Bell,"	3 5	27½	32	22	10½
„ Daffern's "Alva," .	3 11	27¼	30	21½	10
„ Birch's "Royal Lufra," .	1 9	28½	31	21	9
„ Edmond's "Gliska," .	2 8	26½	27	18	10¼
„ „ "Ebony," .	5 7	27½	28½	21	10
„ Gibbin's "Audrey II.," .	3 3	27	28	17	10
„ „ "Shulach V.," .	7 5	27	29	20	10

The following notes and measurements have been kindly sent me by G. W. Hickman, Esq. :—

“ The largest litter in point of weight and height I ever remember was one bred by Mr H. P. Parks, by ‘Hector,’ ex ‘Leona.’ The pups were nine months and one day old when the measurements were taken. One of these pups was the well-known ‘Gunner.’ ”

	Height. Inches.	Girth. Inches.	Loin. Inches.	Length of Head. Inches.	Girth of Head. Inches.	Girth of Elbow. Inches.	Weight. Pounds.
No. 1, Dog,	29	32	23	12	17½	9	101
„ 2, Dog,	29½	32	24½	11¼	17¼	9	101
„ 3, Dog,	27¾	30	23½	11	15½	8½	87
„ 4, Dog,	Not taken	31½	24	11	16¼	8	88
„ 5, Bitch,	27	29	20½	10½	15¼	8	72



Which is he that killed the deer?

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FINIS.



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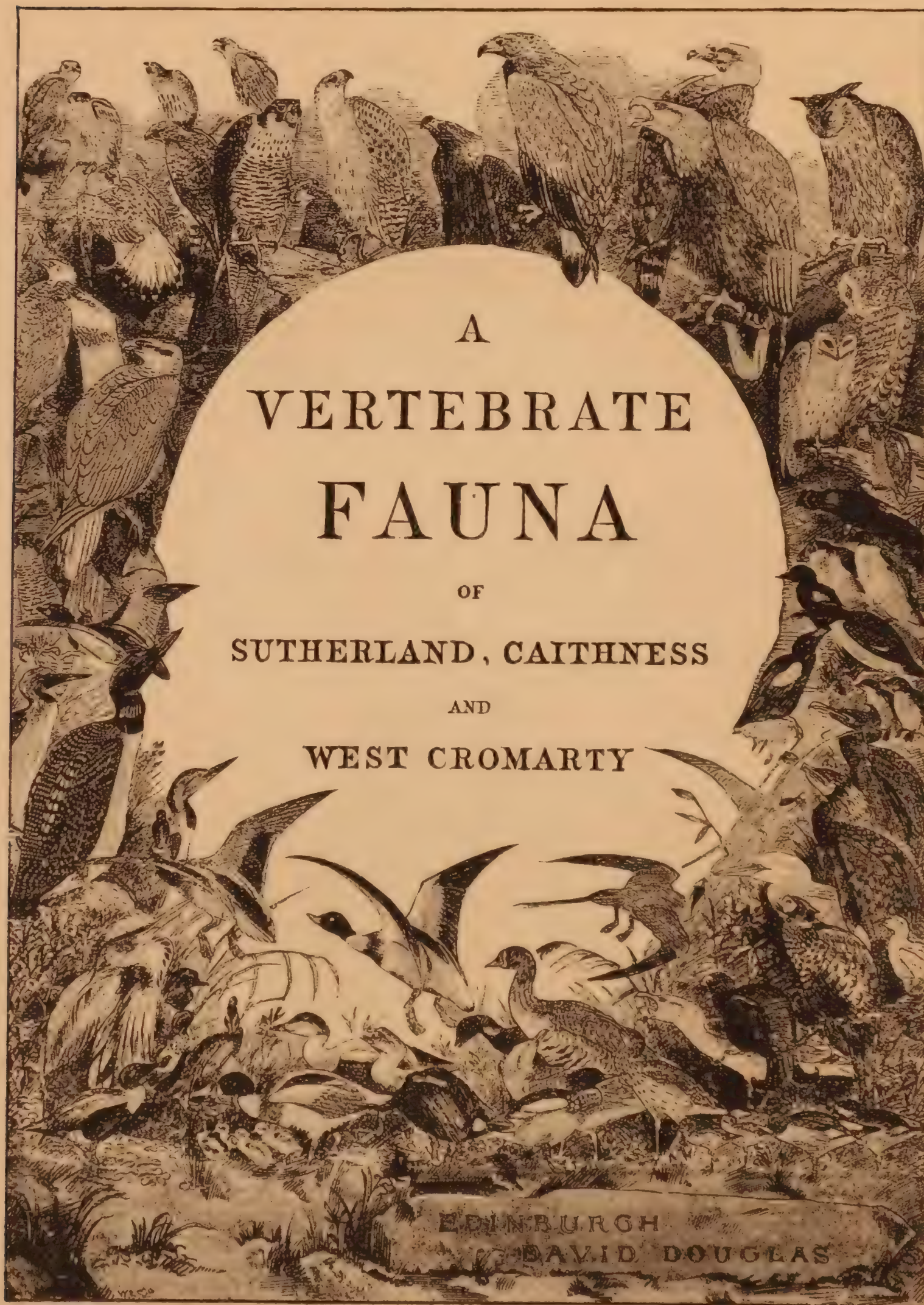
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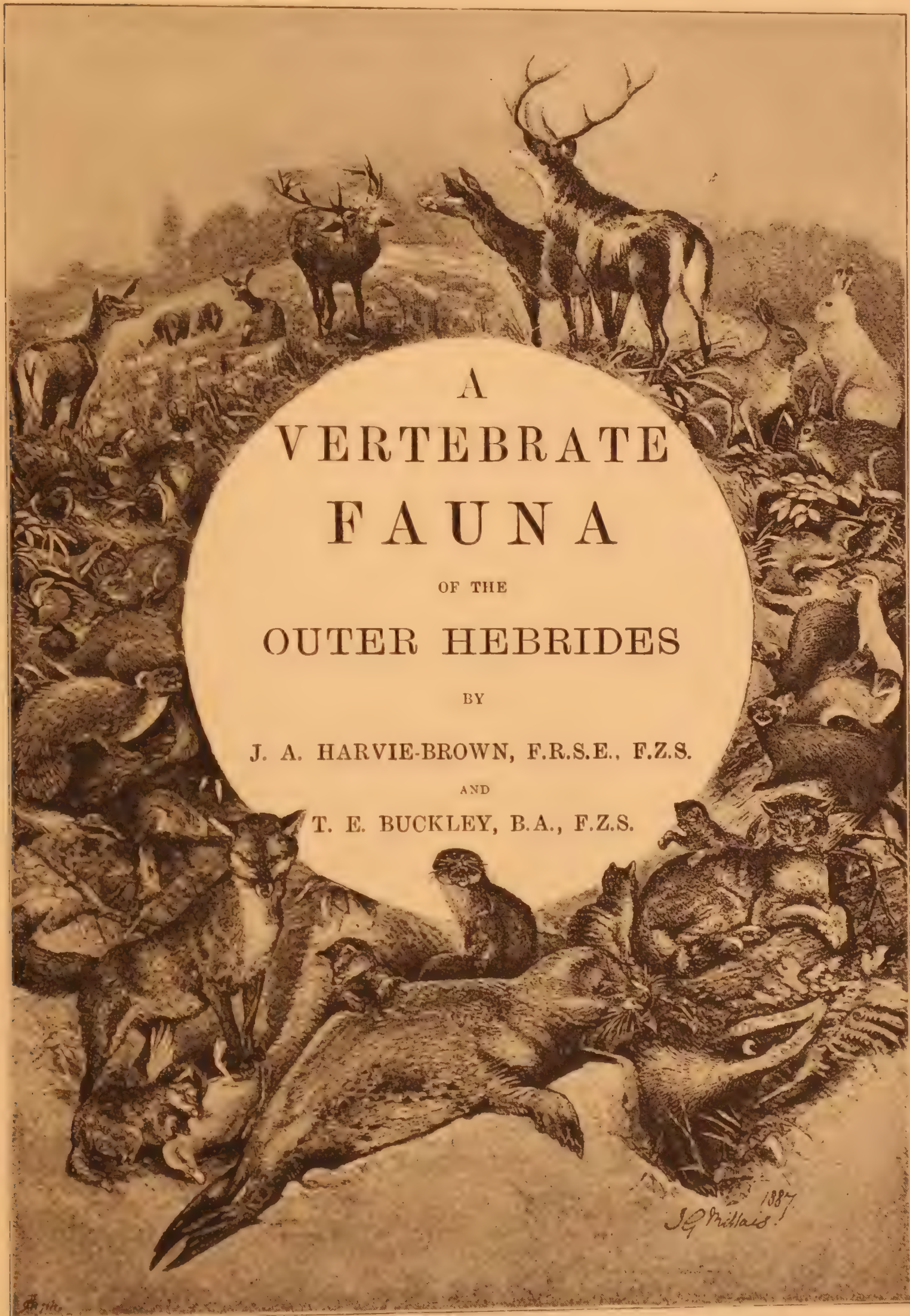
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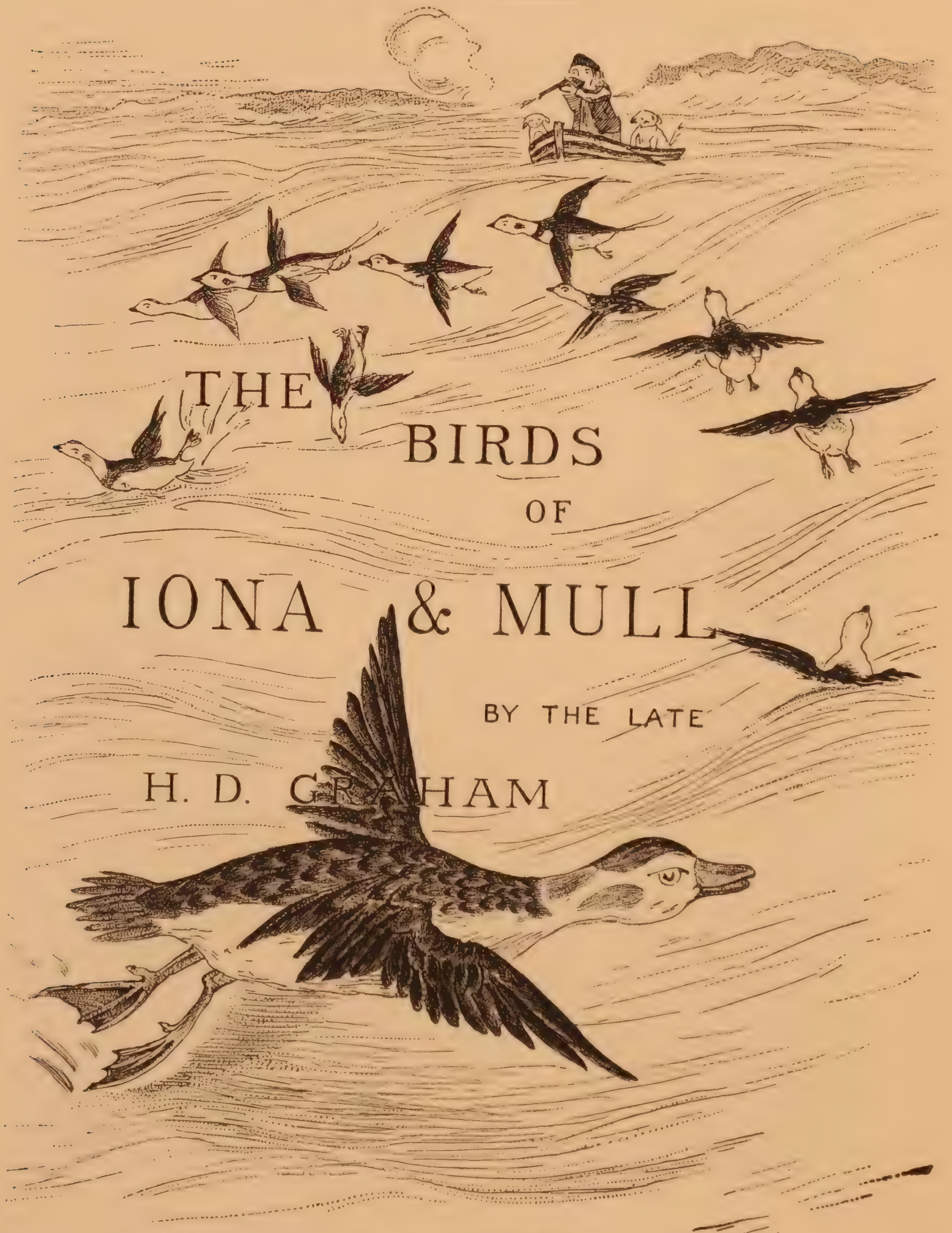
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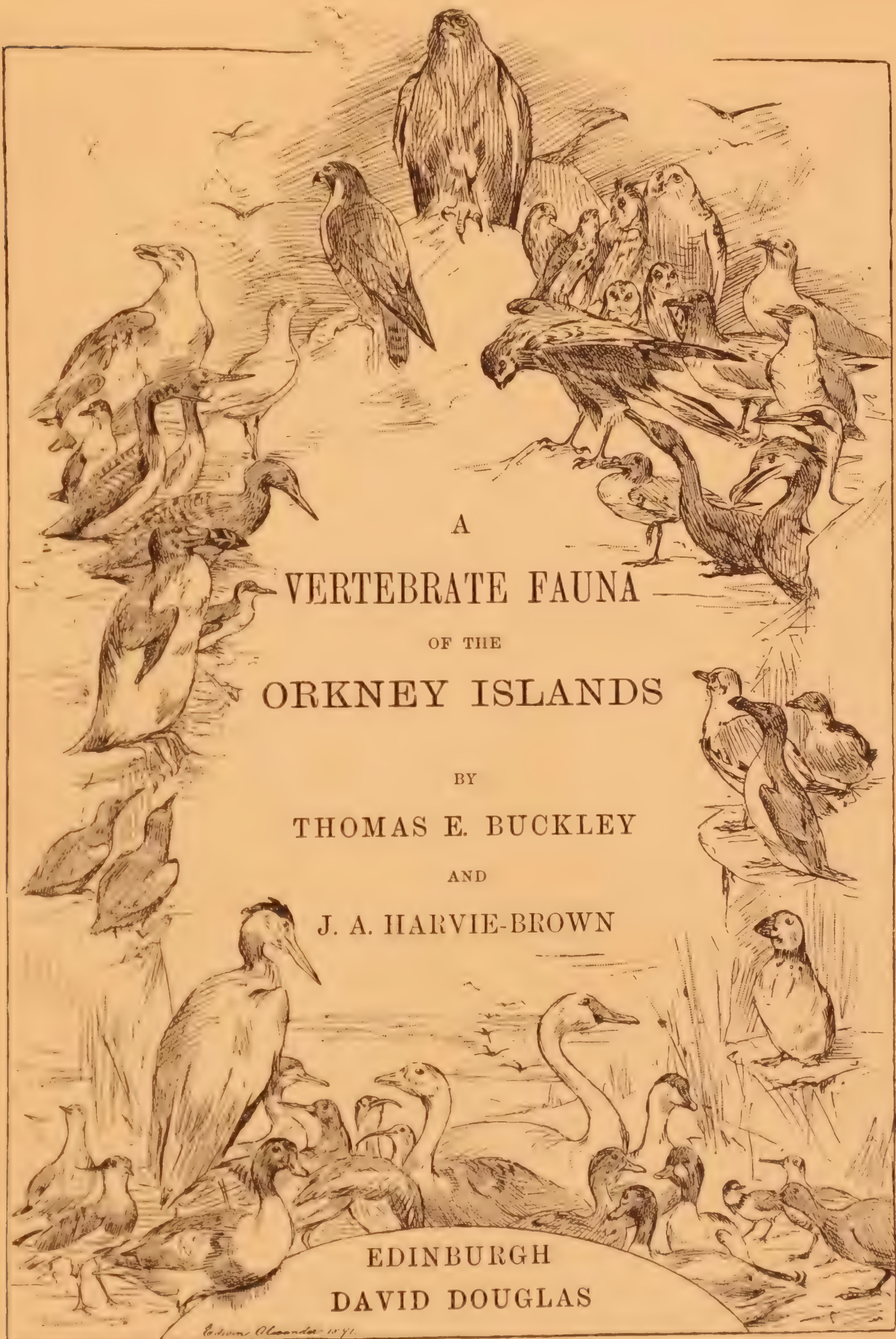
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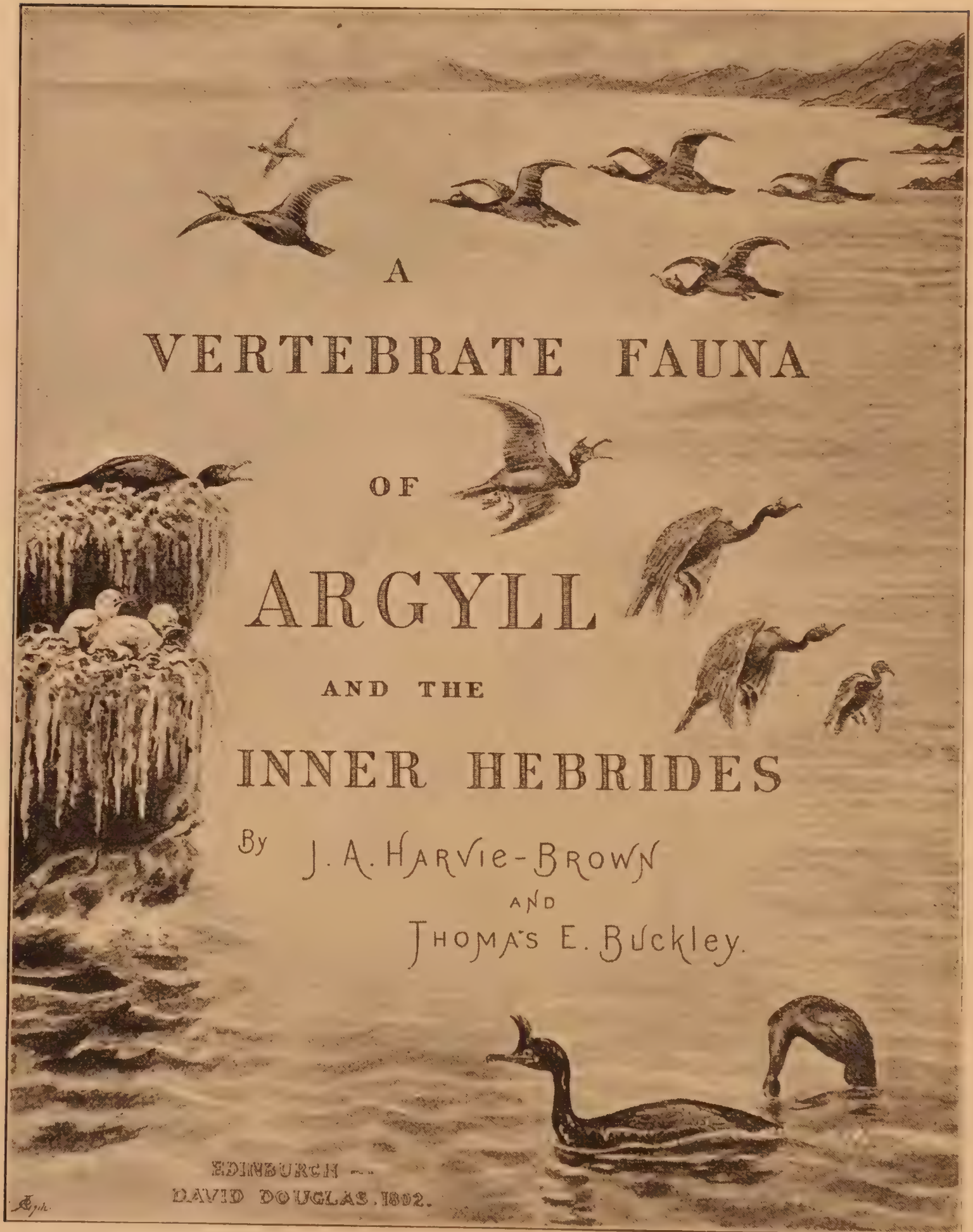
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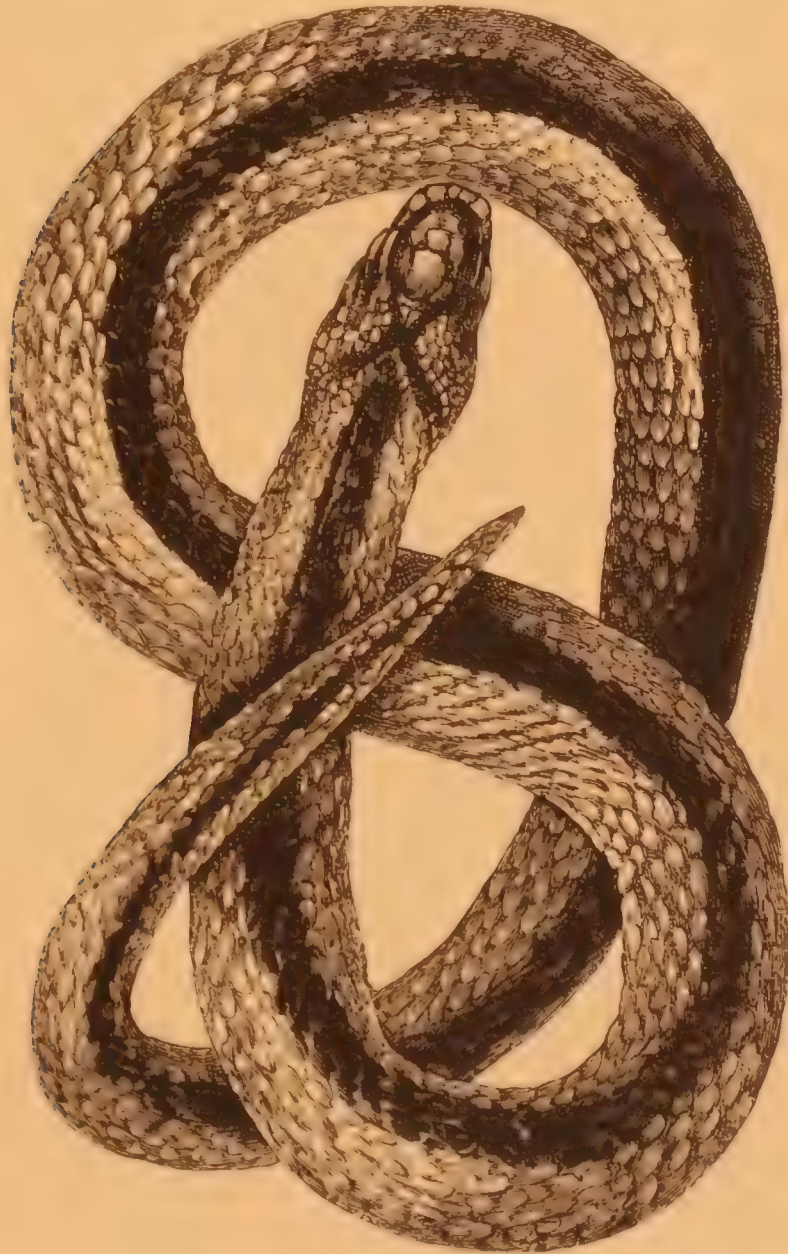
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